The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 126 BOMBAY: FRIDAY MAY 28, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
29th May	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru ...	V. Nakano ..	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jinsen Maru ..	F. Tenda	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Hizo	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7636	..	27th May
City of Sparta* ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	603	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 4th June †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "RAHMANI" on or about 30th May calling at Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA", 3,035 tons on or about 30th May, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON.

S S. "OZARDA," 4,791 tons on or about 28th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th May, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angelee (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, &] Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Poket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—3. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security and the security of the house hold furniture, carriages, motor car, merchandise goods and moveable and immoveable properties, etc., to the extent of two lakhs. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 1000, c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

LUCAS'S Cycleralities and Motoralities: ROTAX Motor Accessories: J. M. Shock Absorbers, H. F. Vulcanizers; MICHELIN Tyres: etc., are all supplied wholesale to the trade by

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.

Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 9

WANTED.

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA.
For Chairman, District Board, Saran
Chapra, the 13th May, 1915. 185

WANTED.

WANTED—Chemist's Assistant, qualified, not over 30. Good opportunity for a smart man, Apply with references.—J. BLISS, Karachi. 171

WANTED—By educated Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 165

WANTED a GRADUATE with science, strong in English preferred pay Rs. 60—5—80. Applications are invited upto the 1st June, 1915. MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad 796

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TYPIST'S POST in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, on Rs. 35 per mensem with prospects of advancement. Only men who have the necessary educational qualifications for employment in Government service in the clerical line and who possess testimonials as good typists need apply. Applications should reach this office by the 5th June 1915.

P. A. KELLY,
For Inspector-General of Police.
Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 25th May, 1915. 820

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS.
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT, RANGOON, Burma.—WANTED an ASSISTANT PORT HEALTH OFFICER for the Port Health Department, Rangoon, Burma. Candidates must be Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Diplomates of a British Medical College or Faculty, or Licentiates of an Indian University and must have a sound knowledge of infectious diseases. Preference will be given to applicants: (1) between 25 and 35 years of age, (2) and holding the Diploma in Public Health, and (3) producing evidence of having held a similar appointment before or of having held another Sanitary appointment (or an appointment at an infectious diseases hospital) and producing certificates detailing length of experience of infectious diseases, and (4) who are of unmixed European parentage, but applications from qualified medical men not possessing these qualifications will also be duly considered.

The appointment is a temporary one and does not give any claim to furlough or pension and is terminable with one month's notice on either side. Leave in accordance with Civil Service Regulations is permissible. The salary is Rs. 470 per mensem and the officer appointed will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Written applications should be forwarded together with (1) copies of Diplomas, (2) Certificate of age, (3) not more than 3 of the latest certificate of work done (4) certificates of absolute sobriety (total abstainer preferred), and (5) statement of parentage. All verified and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which applicant resides from (6) a medical certificate of thorough physical fitness for the duties required should also be obtained from this officer and forwarded. Apply to THE PORT OFFICER, Rangoon, so as to reach him by 1st July, 1915. 189

WANTED for the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, a HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The post is pensionable and the prospects of leave according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates applying for the post must have a sound knowledge of English and Gujarati and be good at statistical work.

Preference will be given to Graduates in Arts, who have had some experience in a Government Office.

Candidates who are not in Government Service already should not be over 25 years of age.

Selected candidates will have to appear before the Undersigned for an interview at Ahmedabad at their own expense.

The candidate selected for the post, if not in Government service, will have to appear before the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, and produce a certificate of fitness before he is appointed to the post.

The appointment will be on probation for a year.

If the candidate has been selected from some other branch of Government Service he will be required to relinquish his lien on that department on being confirmed.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating his age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of not more than three testimonials, or a recommendation from his superior officer, should reach the Undersigned before the 20th June, 1915.

JAMSHYD MUNSIFF,
M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Gujarat Registration District.
Ahmedabad, 21st May, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAWING TEACHER who is a Matriculate or School Final. Apply sharp with terms to the MANAGER, Madressa Ahmadia, Rander. 821

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for temporary engagement to relieve permanent Engineer. Apply with copies of testimonials salary wanted to MANAGER, Krishna Mills, Beawar. 834

WANTED a Steam Road Roller Driver on Rs. 45 P. M. from 15th June, 1915. Apply with testimonials. Only experienced Drivers need apply.

(Sd.) J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
829 Thana District.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED for the Albert Marine Transport Service of the Uganda Protectorate an INDIAN ARTIFICER ENGINEER. Should be a Fitter in Marine Workshops or a Dockyard and also must have experience either as a Junior Engineer at sea or in running the engines of harbour launches or tugs. Engagement for three years. Salary Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 150 per month by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
828 Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.—Owing to the appointment of a member of the staff to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, an Assistant Master will be required on June 23rd, to teach the ordinary class subjects in one of the Middle Forms of the School. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, furnished quarters, and certain allowances.

If the master appointed is able to teach Urdu up to the Government Lower Standard he would also be appointed Urdu Teacher and receive an additional Rs. 50 per mensem. A master able to teach singing might increase his remuneration by Rs. 25 per mensem.

Applications are invited from European or Anglo-Indian gentlemen who have had successful experience. Copies only of testimonals are to be sent.—Address the PRINCIPAL. 183

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—Two seaters BABY PEUGEOT, 4 cylinders late 1913 model, in good running order, for full particulars and trial apply CITY GARAGE, Rampart Row. 831

BONAFIDE AUCTION of Messrs. G. Graham and G. Bisham's Very High Class Furniture, opposite Colaba Station, on FRIDAY, 28th May at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Best Drawing Room Suite, Cabinet and Side Board. 817

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO. Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.

DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—CUFFE PARADE 1st Floor Beach Manor; also 2nd Floor, Orient Building, 3 Bed rooms on West facing the Sea. Wode House Road, Colaba, Reclamation.

S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo St. 830.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—

MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

TO BE LET—DONALD HOUSE, Colaba Causeway, opposite Tram Stables, 1st floor, West side; 2nd floor, West side; 3rd floor East side. Apply to

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS.,
797 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room, a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOMA KRISHNA, INDU PRAGA and TALKA ASALA, trading under the name and style of KRISHNA FATTA & Co. the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th August, 1909, expressed and made between Haji Sherif Suleman of the one part and the said Krishna Fatta and Co., of the other part have at an auction sale held on 10th May, 1915, contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. Haji Succoor Haji Hasham the lands and premises hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any right title interest claim or demand in to or upon the same whether by way of inheritence bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease lien charge maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings Hornby Road, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. All such claims (if any) if not made in the manner and within the period aforesaid will be considered to have been waved and the purchase will be completed thereafter without reference to such claim.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhoosari Moholla or Sarang Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 170 and Street No. 39-41 containing by admeasurement 97 7/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2003 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhoosari Moholla or Balu Sarang Street on or towards the North by the house of Vora Mahomed Alli Nalwalla and on or towards the South by the house of Haji Sakoor Haji Hassan.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1915.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
808 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

ON and from the 1st June 1915, No. 723 Down and 724 Up Mixed Trains on the Murtajapur-Ellichpur Section will cease to run.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915. 262

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May 1915. 827

INQUIRY?

Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?

"The Times," "Chronicle," "Advocate" or————?

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 30th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of May, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Donald House," Colaba Causeway, Colaba, opposite the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.'s Offices, very valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat-safes, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, engravings, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses marble top dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, book cases, perambulator, rich glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of D. Lea, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 28th May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings street Nos. 21, 129, 142, 137, 10, 6, Case Nos 10, 88, 139, 142, 189, 205, Agripada, Byculla Tank and Haines Road passage.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A VALUABLE OART, known as "Sonbhat Wady," at the village of Juvem, near Andheri, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court.
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 1022 of 1910.

Shivji Pacharia .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Balkrishna Harischandra and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and dated the 2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being, at Juvem, near Bandra, in the District of Thana Taluka Salsetta of Khote Tenure and known as "Sonbhat Oart," containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 44 and Pot No. 1, assessment rupees one hundred and annas eight, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the oart of Laksman, on or towards the East by the oart of Madan Jagannath and on or towards the West by the oart of Norojamdas Morarji.

The village of Jusem is approached from Virle Parle, or Andheri Station on B. B. and C. I. Railway Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff, at their Office Church Gate Building, 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SHEET STRUCTURES ERECTED ON THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT NO. 69, AT NULL BAZAAR NEAR HINDU GOLL DEVAL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Owner sell by Public Auction at the premises on FRIDAY, the 4th day of June, 1915, the following iron sheet structures erected on the above Improvement Trust Plot with the ground lease.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement about 435 sq., yards together with the iron sheet structures erected on the Bombay Improvement Trust Plot known as Sandhurst Road (East) estate Plot No. 69 on the eastern side of Sandhurst Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959 and 4960 and Municipality Ward Nos. 7591 and 7595 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 95 and bounded on the North by the ground leased to Wasta Keshavji, South by Sandhurst Road, East by the Plot No. 70 and West by the Kunbharada Street.

The land is held under an Agreement of Tenancy for three years and then of Monthly Tenancy commencing from 18th February, 1914 and made between the Bombay Improvement Trust of the one part and Mulla Ebhrahimji Rajbhoy the Vendor of the other part.

The said agreement and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NORTH BROOK STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMDAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will under the instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jagjiwan Raisey Raja the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of August, 1911, and made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagee of the other sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, cotaining by admeasurement 970 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at North Brook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2980, 2983, and New No. 9926, Old Survey No. 4383, 4386, and New Survey No. 5072, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7790 and Street No. 200—202 and "C" Ward No. 7791—7792 and Street No. 1—2, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the aforesaid North Brook Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Masor Raja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1915.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D.14

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Club Road, Byculla behind the Byculla Club very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, hat stands, writing tables, office chairs, bent wood chairs, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as wearing appeal, small pieces of Kashmere, velvet, calico and marino, handkerchiefs, gold embroidered caps and apporna, German Silver, gulabdani, tola, horse, and idol, brass and copper vessels, ganny bags, cakes of soap, cycle lamp and pump, brass stove, quantity of cotton umbrellas a pair of tublas etc., etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass-fronted, miniature brougham.

1 Grey arab, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), will sell by Public Auction, at Love Grove, Pumping Station:—

2 second-hand locomotive boilers for 100 lbs. working pressure in first class condition, complete with all mountings and injectors, fitted with copper fire boxes and brass tubes and rated at 27 N.H.P., under the Bombay Boiler Act Rules.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Kalbadevi

Under instructions of the owner, Mr. Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the building and messuages, standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 704, New No. C3208, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. D1688, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, C. Ward Nos. 412 and 413 (i), and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded as follows, on the East, West and North by a common passage, and on the South by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the owner on the premises, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Under the directions of Mr. Maneckjee Sorabjee Vatcha, Bai Ruttonbai Merwanjee Kharegat, Bai Dhunbai Maneckjee Tarachund, Bai Jeeloobai Muncherjee Kharegat, Bai Baifooi Sorabjee Tarachund and Bai Soonabai Nusserwanjee Seervai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 572, New Survey No. 7201 redeemed from Land Revenue on the 25th day of September 1899 by payment of 30 years rent with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4,283 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3285 Street No. 1 Nepean Sea Road situate lying and being at Malabar Hill in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Nepean Sea Road and bounded on the East partly by the property of Kapilram Hardooram, and partly by the property of Mulraj Khatao, on the West partly by the property of Purmanandas Jiwandas and partly by the property of Darabsha Bomanjee Dubash, on the south by the property of Darabsha Bomanji Dubash and on the North by the property of Nowroji Ardeshir Davur which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor together with the piece of land and the stable and upperstoried out-house standing thereon lying and abutting on the Western boundary wall of the adjacent property of the said Nowrojee Ardeshir Davur at present occupied by Ramji Vishram Budloo Dhobi and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1915.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. C-14

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AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. G. BISPHAM & G. GRAHAM.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND WELL DESIGNED FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI CANJI AND BRESLAU AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN CABINET MAKERS, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY THE WELL-KNOWN MESSRS. JOSEPH WALLACE AND SONS, OF LONDON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON AND BRASS COTS BY EVANS, SINGER'S HAND SEWING MACHINE LARGE ICE BOX BY ARMY AND NAVY, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Wodehouse Road, and opposite the Colaba station, the very valuable and well-designed made-to-order teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, Breslau and other well-known cabinet makers, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome plate glass cabinet, grand cottage piano to suit Indian climate by the well-known Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Sons, English palm stands, Jardineers, corner cabinets, writing tables, Singer's Hand sewing machine office chairs, music cabinets, teapoys, centre tables, silver cabinets, ladies' chairs, low and easy chairs, rich hand-painted vases and jars, ornaments, bead chicks, door curtains, single and double almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Fraser, mirrored chest of drawers, hatstands, cloth and gown presses, bed room sofas, marble topped dressing and washing tables, English cane chairs, rich glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, camera lenses by the well-known maker, Horne Thronthweight, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. G. Graham, and G. Bispham.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The chesterfield drawing room suite is worth having and the cabinet and the side board are unique pieces.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY &c.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, valuable, and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture such as teapoys, drawing room plain and marble top tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Lady's low chairs, folding partition screens, reclining sofas, hat stands, card table, chairs etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Also on account of the concerned a lot of gold, Diamond and emerald jewellery:—

Gold Rings, Diamond and Emerald rings, ear-rings, and nose rings &c.

The above is now on view.

SHAW & CO.,

Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

(The Popular Terpsichorean and Vocal Artistes.)

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

The Victory of NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Scenes in the Canadian Hospital near Shoancliffe; GERMAN PRISONERS arriving in England.

RACING as USUAL: A BOMBAY OWNER'S HORSE "FITZ YAMA" wins the Metropolitan; the Great Struggle in the Carpathians; ZEPPELIN over ESSEX; the KAISER HELPS RECRUITING.

"THE STOLEN PAPERS"

A Two-Part Sherlock Holmes Story, the most exciting of the Series.

"UNCLE'S GHOST"

A Comedy in two parts by the Nordisk Company which gently exercises the muscles of the abdominal regions.

Mr. CLIVE LEIGHTON

in light Concert Ballads.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

LAST TWO NIGHTS! LAST TWO NIGHTS!! LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ROSHANARA

Will present by special request
"The Marwari," "Burmese" and "Snake" Dances.
She will be assisted in the Society Dances by Henry de Bray.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

Will sing "The Bell Song" from Lakmi, "Caro Nome" from Rigolette and her dainty song "Plumstones".

MISS AUDREY SANCROFT

(From the Globe Theatre, London)
assisted by

REGINALD MONTAGUE

Will present an amusing sketch "Amateur Theatricals".

HENRY de BRAY

Society Entertainer and Dancer.

Two Shows Every Night.
At 6-30 and 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 and 4.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p. m.

Instantaneous success of our Surprise Programme

THE PATRIOTIC PIERROTS

In New Songs,, Dances, Duets, Trio, Quartette, Quintettes, etc.

Augmented by our Exclusive Features

THE CAPTURE OF THE KAISER

and the

Defeat of the CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY

"IN HONOR OF BELGIUM"

Topical War Gazette, etc.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Rain has fallen in Tennaserim, Assam, north Bengal and few in the rest of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein one inch, Cherrapunji sixteen, Dhubri five, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Silchar two, Dinajpur one, and Trivendrum six.

There are indications on the Malabar coast that unsettled weather is appearing over the south Arabian Sea which may be associated with a preliminary advance of monsoon.

Forecast:—No great change in the distribution of rainfall.

RAINFALL IN APRIL.

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay, in his general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency during April 1915, observes that there was general rain during the month in the whole of the Deccan, the Karnatak, the South Konkan and the Southern Maratha Country States. It was partial in the North Konkan and Gujarat and the Gujarat States had only a few isolated and light showers in places It fell in light to fair showers between the 14th and 17th and on the last three days in the Deccan. In the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country States it came mostly between the 20th and 30th while light showers were received in the Konkan on the last two days with additional showers in Kanara between the 20th and the 26th. The fall was useful in the Karnatak for the preparation of land for the next season but was practically of no use elsewhere. The threshing of the kharif crops has been completed everywhere. The harvesting of the rabi crops has been almost finished and their threshing is in progress. The standing hot weather crops are generally in good condition. The picking of late cotton continues in North Gujarat and Gujarat States and in the Karnatak. Collection and burning of rab materials is in progress in the Konkan and in the western portion of the Deccan. Elsewhere land preparations are in full swing.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess. Night temperature is also above normal at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect in Central India West and Gujarat and normal or in slight defect in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Thundershowers have been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.32" and Belgium 0.17". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks—Railfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in south Malabar and fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan, Seas have become rough at Colombo and this fact considered with the heavy rainfall of 6.22" at Trivandrum and of 2.05" at Colombo would appear to indicate that conditions are unsettled off south Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 27th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since Nov. 1st, to date	Rainfall. Variation since Nov. 1st, to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	95.3	79.0	69	..	10.82	—0.14
Jask	89.5	78.9	86	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	92.8	84.4	73	..	4.43	—0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.5	83.7	44	..	0.95	—0.99
Rawalpindi	109.6	69.9	22	..	11.64	0.32
Lahore	115.1	81.5	30	..	6.26	0.91
Hissar	113.5	82.9	44	..	3.94	..
Ambala	112.7	85.8	19	..	6.55	0.18
Delhi	111.7	89.0	45	..	12.10	8.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.5	86.8	22	..	8.32	6.07
Mainpuri	114.5	92.4	18	..	4.73	1.94
Jhansi	114.3	89.8	24	..	5.73	1.54
Cawnpore	112.8	93.1	16	..	8.52	1.17
Allahabad	114.6	85.8	12	..	6.06	2.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	78.8	49	..	1.17	—0.22
Karachi	87.6	79.4	93	..	2.43	0.80
Ajmer	108.8	86.2	25	..	3.70	1.72
Jaipore	111.3	79.1	21	..	3.80	1.70
Kotah	113.0	90.0	17	..	5.98	4.26
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.6	76.6	66	..	1.43	0.82
Dwarka	88.7	80.1	75	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	87.0	77.1	83	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	109.1	76.2	53	..	0.46	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	112.2	81.8	73	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	106.1	83.3	39	..	0.88	0.38
Ahmedabad	114.4	83.8	24	..	0.38	—0.15
Deesa	114.3	80.4	21	..	0.96	0.27
Neemuch	111.0	84.8	11	..	4.36	3.63
Indore	111.8	79.2	27	..	2.90	1.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.1	76.9	29	..	3.94	0.75
Saugor	110.2	86.0	13	..	4.10	1.14
Hoshangabad	112.9	78.2	18	..	5.74	2.49
Khandwa	114.5	87.4	25	..	3.18	1.66
Akola	115.0	82.0	27	..	5.88	3.51
Amraoti	113.2	84.7	23	..	4.93	2.34
Nagpur	112.3	86.3	30	..	6.33	2.86
Chanda	111.5	85.0	47	..	6.16	2.30
Raipur	111.2	86.6	38	..	4.21	0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.2	83.4	74	..	1.59	0.65
Ratnagiri	90.6	82.8	69	..	1.06	—0.06
Mormugao	91.2	83.0	77	..	4.32	1.47
Karwar	?	?	?	..	8.52	4.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	113.4	81.1	29	..	4.95	3.39
Ahmednagar	107.3	75.4	46	..	8.42	6.31
Poona	107.2	74.7	51	..	3.39	0.99
Sholapur	107.8	74.2	58	0.32	7.45	4.59
Bijapur	102.7	72.8	68	..	8.17	5.09
Belgaum	90.3	67.4	85	0.17	6.65	0.80
Ahmednabad	109.0	77.5	53	..	6.26	4.12
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.1	84.7	41	..	4.88	1.87
Hyderabad	104.8	79.8	64	..	5.65	1.88
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.6	80.0	78	..	6.75	—2.44
Calicut	89.2	79.9	84	..	21.83	4.92
Cochin	89.5	77.2	79	0.82	41.99	16.40
Colombo	88.3	74.6	95	2.05	42.67	—4.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	75.4	81.3	81	..	8.71	0.17
Bellary	104.6	77.7	58	..	7.87	2.53
Cuddapah	106.6	84.8	52	..	9.66	2.98
Madras	94.6	81.9	72	..	25.88	3.84
Bangalore	95.5	72.8	72	..	8.92	—0.20
Coimbatore	93.9	74.3	76	..	10.90	1.89
Trichinopoly	102.7	80.2	61	..	11.41	—2.54
Negapatam	102.1	82.2	69	..	23.11	—8.8

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.802	inches.
Temperature of Air	88.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.4	"
Dew Point	79.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.753	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	94.2	"
Minimum do. do.	83.6	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	NW,NNW,WNW,W	
Movement of Wind	177	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.36	
Do. do. year	1.41	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.00	

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain B-15

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 27.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, and a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar District, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the same district for a period of six months, with all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Adarji Jivanji Deputy, deceased.

Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Panvel.

Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Kalyan.

The services of Captain W. J. Powell, I.M.S., and Captain W. P. G. Williams, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1915, for employment in the Jail Department. Their services will remain temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 3rd May 1915.

Mr. S. B. Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Messrs. C. J. Butler, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar, and D. A. Idgunji, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, passed an examination in Gujarat according to the Higher Standard on 4th May 1915.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd May 1915.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge at Poona.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, on return from leave, to be attached for duty in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, as a temporary measure, and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Nasik, vice Mr. W. F. D. Fisher transferred.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, on the termination of the Mahabaleshwar season in June, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

Mr. Ardeshar Nasarvanji Master, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed an extension by twelve months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. G. P. Millett, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty four days in combination with furlough for one year nine months and twenty-five days with effect from 10th June 1915.

The following reversion and promotions in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from 16th April 1915.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, Collector, Class II, substantive and officiating in Class I to be Collector, Class II, substantive.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., Collector, Class III, substantive, to be Collector, Class II, officiating.

Mr. H. H. Hood, Assistant Collector, substantive to be Collector, Class III, officiating.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., Collector Class II, substantive, to be Collector, Class I, sub protempore.

Mr. J. A. Stevens, Collector, Class III, substantive, and Class II, officiating to be Collector, ClassII, sub pro tempore.

Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Class I, substantive and Collector, Class III, officiating to be Collector, Class III, sub pro tempore.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. Charles Reginald King, a Master in the British India Steam Navigation Company's service, is authorised to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Mr. E. F. Elton to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act during the absence of Mr. A. H. Fell.

Captain G. L. Peters, 2nd Bn., M & S. M. Py. Rifles, is granted 18 months leave out of India on Medical certificate.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Cyril Tedman is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from 23rd April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to be Temporary Lieutenant. Dated 20th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Clement Ayerst Beyts of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers is transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifles with effect from 20th August 1914.

Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for twenty days combined with leave on medical certificate upto six months, with effect from 12th February 1915.

Mr. A. Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, was appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, from 12th February to the afternoon of the 14th April 1915.

Vice Mr. G. P. Millett, proceeding on leave. Mr. T. R. D. Bell to act as First Grade Conservator, continuing to do duty in the Southern Circle.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier to act as Second Grade Conservator and to do duty as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher to act as Third Grade Conservator and to do duty as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
TH.	27	m 10	9	28	5	27	m 3	17	15	1
		9	49a	27	2		3	57a	19	1
FR.	28	m 11	0	29	5	28	m 4	3	14	
		10	40a	27	5		4	52a	18	
SAT.	29	m 11	49	30	1	29	m 4	50	13	
		11	31a	27	6		5	46a	18	
SUN.	30	m 0	37a	30	5	30	m 5	38	13	
							6	39a	18	
MO.	31	m 0	23	27	5	31	m 6	26	13	1
TU.	June 1	m 1	16	27	0	June 1	m 7	14	14	
		2	11a	29	9		7	31a	18	
W.	2	m 2	10	26	5	2	m 8	3	16	1
		2	58a	28	10		9	20a	18	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.		
" 27 (Thursday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 10m	
" 28 (Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 11m	
" 29 (Saturday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 11m	
" 30 (Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 11m	
" 31 (Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 12m	
June 1 (Tuesday)	"	6m 1m.	"	7h. 12m	
" 2 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 12m	

PHASES OF THE MOO —Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New oon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m a.m.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B-12

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIALWAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. L. I. Wood, Border Regt.
Major R. Slacke, West Surreys.
Major A. S. Moffat, Border Regt.
Major G. C. Shakerly, Rifle Corps.
Captain W. B. Fuller, West Surreys.
Captain W. Haddon-Smith, West Surreys.
Captain F. H. Reid, Artillery.
Captain M. Tweedale, Liverpools.
Captain S. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain F. H. Beaufort, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Captain G. Belcher, Berkshires.
Captain A. J. Lawrie, Cameronians.
Captain A. J. Martin, Highland L. I.
Captain F. Mackinnon, Gordons.
Lieut. R. Ackerley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. Cohen, Liverpools.
Lieut. H. Gooding, Londons.
Lieut. R. Hinds, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. B. Hughes, Warwicks.
Lieut. D. Humfrey, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Lieut. J. A. Broome, West Surreys.
Lieut. the Hon. J. N. Bigge, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. A. D. Anderson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. A. A. Ferguson, Seventh Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Alexander, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. N. Tannon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. Kenyon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. T. McClelland, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. Morten, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. Hiller, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. McCabe, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. Messom, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Pratt, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. Owen, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Richardson, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. W. Simpson, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. R. N. Stuart, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Crawford, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Naylor, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Wakeman, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. W. Orde-Powlett, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Bell, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. Montesole, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Cox, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Williamson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. L. Mordaunt-Smith, Inniskiling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. Lines, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Goodman, West Riding Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. M. de Rongemont, Interpreter.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major H. Bottomley, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. Grenville-Gray, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. V. McKiever, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Udny, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Major F. Sedgwick, Artillery.
Major E. A. Steel, Artillery.
Major H. F. Kirkpatrick, East Kents.
Major S. S. Cohen, Liverpools.
Major A. F. Gordon, Gordons.
Captain A... Buckley, Liverpools.
Captain J. S. Dean, Liverpools.
Captain J. Eckes, Liverpools.
Captain W. L. Evans, Liverpools.
Captain R. J. Fair-Clough, Liverpools
Captain W. Greig, Liverpools.
Captain D. Grindley, Liverpools.
Captain J. Grindley, Liverpools.
Captain J. Wheen, Liverpools.
Captain K. H. Crawford, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain C. C. Hewitt, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain R. C. Smythe, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain G. R. Steward, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain H. Blockey, South Staffords.
Captain G. de C. Glover, South Staffords.
Captain F. Kinnaird, South Staffords.
Captain H. Sabben, South Staffords.
Captain H. M. Dillon, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain S. F. Hammick, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain A. L. Bonham-Carter, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain W. Saunders-Knox-Gore, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain D. McGee, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain A. C. Denny, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain L. Leeson, Artillery.
Captain T. O. Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain E. C. R. Hudson, Worcesters.
Captain E. M. Allfrey, Berkshires.
Captain J. Rowbotham, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. S. Baines, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. Titherington, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieut. E. Whitfield, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieut. J. Wyld, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. B. Kerr, Royal Scots.
Lieut. J. L. Nicol, Royal Scots.
Lieut. W. E. Wallace, Royal Scots.
Lieut. A. Derviche-Jones, Liverpools.
Lieut. G. W. Miller, Liverpools.
Lieut. C. W. Evans, South Staffords.
Lieut. L. Hassell, South Staffords.
Lieut. J. S. Alston, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. R. Banon, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. G. Ledingha, Highland Engineers.
Lieut. F. St. Aubyn, Grenadiers.
Lieut. C. C. Thompson, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. C. D. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Cave-Orme, Lincolns.
Lieut. C. H. Hudson, Seaforths.
Lieut. R. Wristler, Highland L. I.
Lieut. E. Baseden, Sherwoods.
Lieut. H. A. Napier, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. J. B. Fowler, 24th London.
Second-Lieut. G. Carleton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. H. Cox, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Fulton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. E. Last, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Mumford, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Richardson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. D. Rosling, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. Taylor, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. H. Byng, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. J. Horsley, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. D. Leck, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. G. Slater, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. J. A. McIntosh, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Murray, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Phillimore, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Robertson, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. I. Brooks, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. L. Fairclough, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. Heinekey, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Hart, Worcesteds.
Second-Lieut.. N. Temple, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut, L. H. Tosswill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. C. Charrington, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. V. Hallam, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. S. P. Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. C. Brownfield, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Molesworth, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. Stevenson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E. Fitz, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Carter, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Lyons, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Barton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Gambier Parry, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Barnard, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. A. Sewell, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. Hardy, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. Pauly, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Morley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. B. Bakewell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. Broad, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. H. Metcalfe, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. D. Goldsworth, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. Wallis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Durnford, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. A. Alison, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Lodge, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieut. E. D. Stevenson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. H. Kirby, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A. Todd, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. K. Houston, Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Prior, Service Corps.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th May 1915, was 30.016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

UNHAPPY SERBIA.

The Rockefeller Commission, reporting upon the condition of affairs in Serbia, declares that 30,000 cases of typhoid are being treated and that the disease is spreading rapidly throughout the country. There are 300,000 persons destitute and the conditions are wholly beyond the Government's control, as the country is practically exhausted. There are 60,000 Austrian prisoners quartered in various parts of Serbia.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for **Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.** Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 27.

The Cotton Market at home is in the unsettled nervy state we anticipated early last week. As a matter of fact the conditions prevailing at present on the Liverpool and New York Exchanges with regard to the disposal of the staple cannot be described as a "market" in any sense of the word, and the transactions which are taking place for trade requirements are more a question of arrangement than anything else. Under such circumstances the cable quotations which reach this country daily are more or less meaningless in a business point of view, and only serve to emphasise the restless apprehensiveness with which the industrial side of America views the political outlook. The entry of Italy into the fighting ring has not improved matters, for it will tend to exasperate the strong pro-German element into trade reprisals still further. And as the humiliation through the studied insults America is being subjected to over the piratical sinking of her vessels, may be the means of bringing her into open conflict with Germany at any moment, it will readily be appreciated the enormous influences which are at work, to induce at least an ephemeral paralysis of trade. German Americans have a big financial and commercial interest in the country, and as it would be impossible to forecast the extent economic conditions are likely to be prejudiced by a rupture with Germany, or for how long, the existing disorganization of the cotton market is not to be wondered at. In normal times the American cotton Exchanges lead the world, but outside of the speculative aspect, it would be fatuous nonsense to be beholden to them at present for any indications as a guide to what the value of cotton may or may not be in the near future. Let Indian holders of the staple take an intelligent interest in the progress of the war and leave America out of the question for the nonce. There is no hurry about disposing of next year's growths, there is ample time for that. Selling Good Broach at Rs. 241 for delivery in April next year and buying the contract back at a loss or profit a few days later, may afford a certain amount of excitement to the gambler *pour passer le temps*, but as an index of the staple's trade value, the quotations are just as reliable as the prices quoted daily for American futures,—which can be summed up conveniently as "absolute skittles."

COTTON GOING TO GERMANY.

Sir John Simon, M.P., when Attorney-General, caused a letter to be written to the Secretary of the Conference of Chemists and Engineers, who raised the question whether the action now taken by the Government is adequate to secure that cotton does not reach Germany or Austria. Writing to Mr. W. S. Hopkins, 76, York-street, Westminister, S.W., Sir John's private secretary said:

"The Attorney-General requests me to acknowledge your letter of April 13, enclosing correspondence which you have had with Lord Moulton and others, which raises the question whether cotton should be declared absolute contraband. The Attorney-General ventures to suggest that those for whom you write may be under some misapprehension either as to the law of contraband or as to the steps which are in fact being taken under the Order in Council of March 11. The steps which are being taken under the authority of that Order in Council are extremely affective to stop cotton from reaching Germany, and the declaration of cotton as contraband would not alter the result so far as preventing cotton reaching Germany is concerned in the very least. If an article is declared to be absolute contraband it can be stopped from going to a German port, and can even be stopped from going to an adjoining neutral port if it is in course of transit through that neutral port to the enemy country.

"These are exactly the cases in which under the Order in Council of March 11 any article can be stopped, whether it is contraband or not, and, of course, this Order in Council is being put into force in all proper cases. To imagine that since that date anything can be gained, so far as stopping the entrance of cotton into Germany is concerned, by calling it contraband is in effect to suppose that a blockade is rendered more effective if you add that specified contraband articles will not be allowed to break the blockade. A blockade stops all articles, whether they are contraband or not, and, therefore, the addition would not have any practical consequences whatever. What is true of Germany is, of course, equally true of Austria.

"The memorialists will, no doubt, readily believe that there may be good reasons of quite a different kind for not making cotton contraband, in view of the precedent which would thereby be created, but as a practical matter in the present war any stoppage of cotton secured by calling it contraband is equally secured by the Order in Council."

Mr Hopkins, replying to the Attorney-General's letter, says that the signatories are under no misapprehension as to the law of contraband, but are naturally ignorant as to the steps "which are in fact being taken under the Order in Council of March 11.

"If the Order in Council," Mr. Hopkins goes on, "is to be made effective in stopping all useful material reaching Germany even by neutral ships chartered to neutral countries, it is difficult to understand that on March 12, the day after the date of the Order in Council, many commodities such as wool, were placed on the contraband list, but cotton which is the basis of all propulsive explosives, was not made contraband. Wool, of course, is useless for explosives.

"The signatories would ask how it comes about that while cotton was not made contraband, copper was made contraband, and that if it was useful to make copper contraband why was it deemed useless to make cotton contraband? . . . . . The signatories beg to ask for a clear statement that cotton is not reaching Germany and Austria by any channel whatsoever."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..	200
,, Imports	..	147,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.24d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	7.60d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July ..	9.25
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.61
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.26
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.63
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.00
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.32

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	147,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.16	5.12
June-July	5.17	5.13
July-Aug.	5.26	5.22
Aug-Sept.	5.35	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.47	5.43
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.57
March-April	5.68	5.65
May-June	5.75	5.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.16	5.05
June-July	5.17	5.05
July-Aug.	5.26	5.15
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.24
Oct.-Nov.	5.47	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.52
Mar.-April	5.68	5.59
May-June.	5.75	5.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
,, Forwarded	62,000
,, Imports	198,000
,, Stock	..1,708,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 26th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.00d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.15d
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.35d
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.50d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.65d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.65d
Good Broach	4.75d
F. G. ,, ...	4.90d
Fine ,, ...	5.05d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	28,000
Futures at New York July	9.32
Previous closing price	9.34
Futures at New York Oct.	9.67
Previous closing price	9.72
Spot Cotton at New York	9.50
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July ..	9.08
Previous price	9.15
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	9.41
Previous price	9.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78/35
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	49¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Absence of Buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£800,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 26th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 40,000 ,, ,, to Bombay	}	1,27,000
Rs. 72,000 ,, ,, to Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta	} at 1-3 15/16	
,, Bombay	}	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta	} full	above that rate in full.
,, ,, Bombay	}	
Telegraphic Transfers—		
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay	}	7,00,000
Rs. 2,00,000 ,, ,, to Madras	}	
Tenders on Madras	} at 1-3 31/32	
,, Bombay	}	
(Min. Rate) Received Madras	} full	above that rate in full.
,, ,, Bombay	}	

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 30,15,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 26th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	65/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. June-July; sellers,	65/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	65/3
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers	64/9
Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	67½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship May-June; value	49¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value,	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	58
Linseed Calcutta June-July buyers	56/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; sellers	54/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value,	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76¾
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal ..	10¾
English best selected Copper	87½
Hard spelter,	50
Basia Steel Bars, Belgian, C.I.F. India	£17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

JAVA SUGAR.

London May, 26th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19
July,	18/9
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/1½
July	18/11½
September-October,	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/7½
July,	21/4½
September-October,	21/1½
Calcutta Linseed Paid Buyers	56/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 27.

The market to-day was quiet with Broach quoted Rs. 2 below midnight quotations. Very little disposition was shown to do contracts in any styles.

On the receipt of steadier advices from New York prices stiffened again and advanced Rs. 3/4 chiefly owing to small buying on the part of speculators.

New crops are steady with little business. Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. Bengal June 157.
F. Broach June 210.
F. K/Akola July 186/7.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

G. Broach 241.
F. G. Bengal 176.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	233	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	209	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	184	176/7	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry. ..	--	--	--	--
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	--	--	--	--
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad ..	--	--	,,	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon ..	--	--	--	--
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	--	--	--	--
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	185	--	--	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war ..	--	--	212	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	--	--	192	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	215	Do.
M G Bengals ..	157	..	..	July 1915
M G Akola, Khgm.	182/3	..	..	Do.
Do.	210	--	--	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th May, 1915:—

Cotton	7,892 Bales.
Wheat	58,105 cwts.
Linseed	26,443 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,698 ,,
Ginjellyseed	875 ,,
Poppyseed	622 ,,
Groundnuts	2,179 ,,
Castorseed	6,424 ,,
Rice	2,629 ,,
Myrabollasm	861 ,,
Cottonseed	2,571 ,,
Mowraseed	331 ,,
Gram	3,482 ,,
Joowar	5,142 ,,
Barley	77 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 39. B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 45-8 B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 8-15, R. D. per cwt. Sept.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 28-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 28-8, B. T. per candy.
Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-32d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	175 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134.
Do. Shanghai	170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-5-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	1603-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares also kept in good demand.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 545, Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs 412½, Standards improved to Rs. 975 at the close.

Machavji remained unchanged at Rs. 1,147½. Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,475.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 90, Finlays at Rs. 267½, Currimbhai at Rs. 175, and Simplex at Rs. 267½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,865.

Imperial Cottons were in demand at Rs. 107½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,640.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 219.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 102¼ and Deferred at Rs. 192½.

Prantij Railway shares were placed at Rs. 662½. Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 54½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 49.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs 220.

Gujarat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 100.

Indian Bleaching and Dyeing shares declined to Rs. 121½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 93 5/8 (clean pieces.).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short-dated) were placed at Rs. 99.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday, at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

There were three distinguished figures in yesterday's Calcutta Share market, a drop in the price of several jute mill shares owing to a falling off in the demand and the apparent exhaustion of buyers, in the inquiry of tea shares which registered an advance in market value and a busier and stronger market in coals.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bhulan Barari 20/4; Bokara and Ramgurh 13; Equitable 27/8; Imperial 7/12, 8; Lakurka 21/8, Raniganj 25/12, 26; Satpukuria and Asansol 7; Tetulmari 11/10.

Jute.—Auckland (ord. 116, 117; Alliance (pref.) 100; Baranagar (ord.) 90, 93, 94; Clive (ord.) 70/8, 71, 71/8; Delta (ord.) 186, 187; Fort Glosser (ord.) 247, 248, 249; Fort William (ord.) 72, 73; Kamarhatty (ord.) 169; Kankanarah (ord.) 302, 303; Lawrence (ord.) 155, 156; Northbrook (ord) 14/10, 14/14; Reliance (pref.) 101; Soorah (ord.) 114, 111, 110.

Tea.—Amluckie 67, East India 100, 101; Phoenix 61, 62; Roopachera 22/4, 22/8.

Miscellaneous.—Bank of Bengal 1,750; Calcutta Ice 12/8; Chowringhee properties Deb. 102/8; Howrah Jute 5½ per cent. Debs. 102/8.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted Rs. 93/6.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF BREAD.

CARDIFF MILLER'S HUGE PROFITS.

A stir has been caused in South Wales by the annual report of Messrs. Spillers and Bakers (Ltd.), millers, of Cardiff. This report shows that the profits for the war year are four times as great as last year, namely. £89,000 in 1914 and £368,000 in 1915. The total distribution to the shareholders is 20 per cent., and huge sums are placed to reserves.

At Cardiff Board of Guardians Mr. Harry Prickett moved a resolution asking the Board to call the attention of the Government to the serious rise in the price of bread, and, also to the fact that a large milling firm in the district had, during the past year, made the enormous profit of 200 per cent. in excess of their previous year's profits.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANDALAY BAZAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

A fire which occurred in Mandalay bazar on Tuesday night destroyed twenty-five stalls in the southern portion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000 to building and about a similar amount of property of stall holders. The building was not insured as Municipal Commissioners at a meeting recently decided not to renew the insurance though invited by the local Government to reconsider their decision.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.		
Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe.
May 27.		
Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	Calcutta.
Umvuma	Rivers	Sunderland.
Clan Lamont	Turton	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

May 27.		
Tosan Maru	Nakano	Kobe
Juno	Kuhu	Abadan

Thursday, May 27th, 1915.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,047 tons, Captain Fuchigami, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Kobe, having left that port on the 21st April last in ballast.

S. S. Clan Lamont:—The steamer Clan Lamont, 2,286 tons, Captain A. D. Turton, arrived here yesterday from Delagoa Bay, having left that port on the 11th instant with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,823 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Umvuma:—The steamer Umvuma, 2,791 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, arrived here yesterday from Sunderland, which port she left on the 6th December last and called at the East African ports, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Java Maru		N. Y. Khaisha
D. & E. Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
F. Marwarri	Keeshaw	W. & A. G. & Co
H Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
N. Furnea		M. M. & Co
P. Egyptian Prince	McMillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Satrunji		K. N. & Co
Indravati		K. N. & Co
Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Caret	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Diddington	Percival	Ralli Bros
6 Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	Ralli Bros.
9 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 City of Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
4 Porto-de-Sovana	Caulongo	M. Italiana
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah	Lottus	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	McDonald	
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Merton Hall	Sullivan	K. N. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Umvuma	Rivers	
Winamac	Macdonald	Standard Oil Co. of New York.

EXPORTS.

May 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

S. S. Castalia (s) 390 bales wool raw, D. Koondanmal; 58 bales wool raw, B. Balahdas; 90 bales wool raw, H. C. Janmahomed; 16 bales wool raw, M. Elarminaryen; 80 bales wool raw, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 38 bales wool raw, N. Goculdas; 25 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 40 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 51 bales wool raw, J. Karra; 326 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 442 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 9 bales wool raw, M. Balia; 200 bales cotton waste, G. Verji & Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, G. Verji & Co.; 90 bales hemp, G. Verji & Co.; 30,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3,840 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

Jeddah (s) 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 208 cwts. gum Parsian, J. Nurbiram & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkat Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egyptian Prince (s) 50 tons groundnut oilcake, Commercial Trading Co.

Kashmir (s) 1 bale goat skins, E. N. Stein; 1 case ivory, K. Ramlal; 14,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 2,500 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 872 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Port de Savona (s) 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Deddington (s) 10,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 14 bales cotton spindle bindings, N. M. A. Poonawala; 2 bales skin cuttings, N. M. A. Poonawala; 119 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Sardina (s) 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasor; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kisagata Maru (s) 43 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Niso Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 1 box rhinoceros horns, B. M. Dhala; 23 cwts. buffalo piskers, B. M. Dhala.

Sardina (s) 575 bales cotton twist, J. David; 400 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 284 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Niso Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 595 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kisagata (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Niso Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Sardina (s) 27 cases condiments, M. Panjaji & Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardina (s) 68 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sardina (s) 60 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Merton Hall from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—142 boxes, 78 packages, 47 cases clocks, 25 cases painkiller, 5 cases, 1 box asthma cure, 1 package caustic potash, 34 cases listerine, 6 cases potasusm bromide, 2 cases sodium bromide; 2 cases amonjam bromide, 7 cases chloroform, 4 cases soda salicylas, 7 cases formaldebyle, 32 cases vaseline, 7 cases, 1 box ointment, 123 cases, 50 packages, 6 barrels, 4 crates, 56 boxes medicine, 25 cases oats, 1 case horns, 1 box pearls, 134 cases alminium, 5 cases, 4 boxes leather belting, 5 cases, 3 bales, leather, 7 cases oilcloth, 6 bals, 7 boxes, lubricating grease, 387 barrels, 650 shipments barrels, lubricating oil, 25,000 cases refined petrolium, 2,000 ships count barrels colza oil, 8 cases paper, 8 cases paint, 5 cases butter color, 4 cases confectionary, 1 box canned vegetables, 31 cases stones, 24 cases soap, 67 kegs sugar brown, 1 case cottons, 716 bales domestics, 1 case Oriental carpets, 1 case cigarettes.

S. S. Porte De Savano, from Genoa, Agents, Maritimes Italian:—610 casks, 3,400 crates tiles, 1 case, essence of tartaric, 2 cases cyric acid, 3 cases medicines, 2 cases mineral water, 42 bundles dry roots, 15 cases syrups, 166 cases styrea, 8 cases watches, 430 cases ghee, 127 bags gun powder, 2 cases horns, 76 bags pumice, 6 cases lemons, 262 cases wine, 438 cases brandy, 31 cases liquor, 488 cases vermouth, 150 packages vermicilh, 98 cases cocheneal, 850 kegs lead ore, 2 cases essential oil, 2 cases oil, 18 cases olive oil, 30 barrels, 9 cases coloring matter, 10 cases perfumery, 86 cases, 9 packages, 11 bales paper, 9 tubs cheese, 3 cases canned fruits, 1 case chocolate, 3 cases confectionary, 3,545 bags, 5 cases almonds, 382 slabs, 17 blocks marble, 3 cases marble works, 19,071 prices marble tiles, 1 case, 110 barrels stone, 215 cases cotton, 2 cases silk yarn, 90 bales cotton yarn, 39 bales, 3 case silk waste, 10 cases silk ggoods, 132 cases mixed picegoods.

S. S. Baron Fairlie from Calcutta, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—5,833 tons coal.

DYEING INDUSTRY IN MADRAS

EFFECT OF WAR.

The following are interesting extracts from the Report of Dr. F. Marsden, the Tinctorial Expert of the Madras Department of Industries, for the quarter January to March, 1915:—

As I stated in my original report upon the condition in this Presidency, to run a dyeing business requires technical knowledge, business capacity and capital and it is a waste of energy training men who are deficient in all three respects.

The evidence we have of men wasting years in training for a sphere in which there is little or no hope of finding employment confirms me in the idea that the soundest plan for the present is to restrict instruction to those individuals who are intimately connected with the trade and are in a position to put to practical use the knowledge which they gain.

Since the commencement of the war there is no industry I think which has suffered so much as that of dyeing, for it had come to rely almost entirely upon imported materials for meeting its requirements. Indigenous materials which were used in the past are not available in sufficient quantity to meet even a fraction of the requirements and the demands, since their day, have so widened that it is out of the question to think of such materials meeting the requirements of the present. It is true that stocks of imported dyewares are still available to some extent, but prices have risen so much that even with the fall in the price of cotton there has been but little demand, and the alteration in the conditions of trade from a credit to a cash system has still further tended to restrict the market for weavers and dyers.

It was thought that some relief might be obtained from the importation of dyewares from England, but the demand there is so great that prices are up, and it is doubtful whether under such conditions much relief would be obtained. It appears that the demand for munitions of war are such that competent labour is scarce and it has been so far impossible materially to increase the output of Alizarine, for example, which is the individual dyestuff imported in largest quantity here.

FUTILITY OF ATTEMPTS TO MANUFACTURE LOCALLY.

The idea that this dependence upon outside products ought to cease and that dyewares should be manufactured in this country has, of course, again found expression but experience of the position in Western countries should, I think, finally dispose of any attempts in that direction being made. In England, the United States, France, Russia and Austria dyemanufacturing firms are and have been in existence for years, but they never have attained the size or enjoyed the reputation of the German and Swiss works and if with all the advantages over India possessed by these countries German works were able, in spite of their competition, to supply 85 per cent. of the world's dystuff consumption and even England imported 90 per cent. of its requirements it would be futile to think of founding any works in India where all the requirements of the industry are lacking.

The enquiries I have had during the period have mainly been with regard to supplies of dyestuff, but one interesting one was with regard to the treatment of wool. In the north of India it appears that it is a practice, in order to obtain a lustre, to treat yarns with alkali—a risky process unless carried out under well-controlled conditions, for an excessive strength of alkali, too high a temperature or too long a period of immersion would result in complete solution of the wool. I was not surprised to hear that complaint was made of the lack of strength of the wool after treatment and that the colours were stripped. Probably a process has been employed which gave at first a satisfactory result, but supervision may have relaxed or attempts have been made to heighten the effect by "pushing" the treatment and the limits of safety have been overstepped. I asked for details of the treatment that I might advise where it might be altered, but these have not been supplied nor samples submitted and the case is typical of the way in which people who are in need of advice fail to get any benefit from being too secretive and too unwilling to give exact data.

NO "HATE" OF SHAKESPEARE.

According to an exchange telegram the German Shakespeare Society held its annual meeting at Weimar on April 25. Only eight members were present. Addresses were delivered to the effect that the commemoration of the birth and death of Shakespeare was not affected by the present international situation, and proof of the Germans' admiration for the English author was evidenced in an avowal that Shakespeare belonged to Germany as much as he did to Great Britain. The society subscribed £300 to the German war loan.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia with English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Chindi, Zanzibar, L. Marques will close at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, etc. will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MONDAY, May 31.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Medows Street, 3 p.m.

The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Bombay Medical Union, Paper on "X Ray Treatment of Uterine Fibroids" by Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D., 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May, 28.

177.—Transfer. No. 6972 Vol. J..E. P. Curry, is transferred from Reserve to "G" Company from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15

March.—"Florentiner" .....Fucik.
Overture.—"Fest" .....Leutner.
Selection.—"Haddon Hall" .....Sullivan.
Waltz.—"The Eternal Waltz" .....Fall.
Selection of.—"Tosti's popular Songs" .....Arr: Pougher.
Dance Intermezzo.—"Laughing Eyes" ...Finck.
Melodies from.—"The Balkan Princess" .....Rubens.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day at 7 a.m.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 15th instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

MALARIA BRANCH-O FHEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Malaria Branch of the Health Department, will be shifted from 192, Hornby Road, Fort, and located on the 2nd floor of the New Sanitary Institute Building on Princess street on the 31st instant. All communications pertaining to wells, cisterns, etc., and on the subject of Malaria may be addressed to the Special Assistant to Health Officer, Malaria, at that address from the above date.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were seven attacks and five deaths from plague and five attacks and three deaths from small-pox on Wednesday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Fort (Northern), and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Esplanade, Mandvi, Dongri and Mahim. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 75, as compared with 93 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 103 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,097, out of which 33 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these, B Ward 16, C Ward 10, E Ward 5, while D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of deaths from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 22nd May was as follows:—

Bombay City 20, Ahmedabad District 1, Surat Town and Port 1, Other places in Surat District 2, Thana District 5, Nasik District 21, Poona Town 1, Other places in Poona District 1, Sholapur District 5, Satara District 1, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 57 (for two weeks), Dharwar District 51 (for two weeks), Karachi Town and Port 88, Other places in Karachi District 12, Hyderabad District 11, Sukkur District 9, Cutch State 13, Kathiawar Agency 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 26, and Satara Agency 2, total 390.

SETH AMARCHAND MADHAWJI MEMORIAL CHARITIES.

The following charities have been declared an memory of the late Seth Amarchand Madhawji by his sons Messrs. Amratlal and Manilal:—Rs. 20,001 for scholarships to students, obtaining collegiate education after having passed out of the orphanage, established by the deceased at Bombay and Rajkote; Rs. 25,001, for helping the needy widows of his community; Rs. 20,001, for maintaining the charitable institutions established by the deceased at his native place, Kootiana (in Kathiawar) viz., Sadavart, Sanskrit Pathsala, and for feeding dogs and birds there; Rs. 10,001 for establishing an Anakhetra at any convenient place; Rs. 2,001, donation to the Seth Amarchand Madhawji Dassa Sorathia Vanik Vidyalaya, Rajkote; Rs. 2,001, Vanik Vidyalaya, Bombay; Rs. 1,001, to the Valkeshwar Sanskrit Pathsala, Bombay; Rs. 1,001, Seth Jutha Karamchand Boarding, Bombay; Rs. 501, to the temple of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara; Rs. 501, the Rukshamani Lying in Hospital, Bombay; and Rs. 501, the Mavji Madhavi High School, Umergaon. In addition to the above, donations from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 have been given to several other well-known charitable inatitutions, which aggregate Rs. 5,136. The total charities thus amount to Rs. 87,641.

DEATH OF PROF. H. M. BHADKAMKER.

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

We regret to announce the sad and sudden death of Professor H. M. Bhadkamkar, Professor of Sanskrit at Wilson College, Bombay, on Wednesday, 26th instant. Professor Bhadkamkar was ill only for three days and had an abdominal operation performed on Tuesday, from the effects of which he succumbed. He passed away so suddenly that the news will cause surprise to his numerous friends and pupils. Professor Bhadkamkar graduated from the Deccan College in 1885 and was awarded the Bhau Daji Prize in Sanskrit. After spending some years in Baroda, he was appointed to succeed the late Professor Jinsivale at Wilson Collegt. For about twenty-four years he occupied the chair of Sanskrit in that College. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Bombay University and an examiner in Sanskrit for over twenty years. He was entrusted by the Bombay Government with the task of editing the Nirukta of Yaska, which has been in the press for a long time. He was the Wilson Philological Lecturer in 1905. He was awarded the Bhagvanlal Indraji Prize for an essay on the signs for the numerals used in Western India inscriptions. Professor Bhadkamkar had endeared himself to all his students by his kindness, simplicity and zeal and his loss will be mourned by all who ever came in contact with him. He was held in great esteem on account of his profound learning. He always took a keen interest in all the activities of the students of the Wilson College and was ever ready to help them with his weighty advice. Professor Bhadkamkar leaves behind a large family to mourn his loss.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held on Wednesday, at the Anjuman Hall, Bori Bunder, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, J. P. occupied the chair. More than 200 persons were present.

The report having been adopted, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin eulogised the services of Mr. Sobani in the cause of Muslim Education and the re-election of Mr. Sobani as President of the Anjuman for the ensuing year was unanimously carried amidst acclamation. Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Abdeyali M. Kajiji and Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed were appointed Hon. Treasurers and Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Joint Hon. Secretaries. There were few changes in the Managing Committee, as almost all the old members were re-elected.

Monetary prizes from the Prof. Rehatsik Memorial Fund were then distributed among the boys of the Primary Schools, and the proceedings terminted with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CHIMBAI FORESHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret to see that the above forshore is so terribly neglected and in a state of absolute filth. The shore, which is the only place where one can resort in this warm weather for a little fresh air, is used by the residents as a depot for filth and dirt which is swept out of their houses.

Will the Municipality send their Inspector to see to this nuisance at least once in a year? Will the Municipal member for Chimbai condescend to at least once go round and ascertain how far the complaints of his constituents are correct? He will find to his surprise that the section of Bandra which he represents in the Municipality is one of the filthiest and most neglected spots under the sun,—Yours etc,

JACK.

Bombay, May 27.

WAR PROVISIONS FOR POLICE

A Bill presented by the Home Secretary to the Commons provides that if a police officer who has joined the colours dies or is disabled whilst in naval or military service under circumstances which do not entitle his widow or children or him to any pension or allowances payable out of naval or military funds the police authority will have power to grant to his widow and children or to him such gratuities or pension as could have been awarded had he been a member of the police force at the time.

It is further provided that no constable during the war shall be entitled without a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life except with the consent of the chief officer of the police force to which he belongs.

DISMISSAL OF A VOLUNTEER.

THE COMANDANT'S POWER QUESTIONED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 27.

Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, Bangalore, is hearing a question arising out of a municipal case, whether the Commandant of a Volunteer Regiment has power to strike a member's name off the roll.

The Cyclist Section of the local Volunteer Rifles are exempt from bycycle tax. Last February Sergeant Jermiah, a member, was notified by the Adjutant that his name was removed from the roll of the Corps as the Commandant had no further need of his services and the police to-day put him up for not paying his tax for the current year. The defence is that he has not ceased to be a volunteer, the Colonel's act being "ultra vires," the power to dismiss a volunteer being vested only in the Governor-General. Incidentally the defendant states that the Commandant had no knowledge of the Adjutant's act for a week. The Sergeant-Major giving evidence for the prosecution, was unable to produce the authority and the Court adjourned for the Adjutant's attendance while the defendant is calling Col Tait as a witness for himself.

The matter was adjourned till the 3rd June.

FIANCE GOING TO THE FRONT.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO MARRY REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the application made by Mrs. Vivienne Marie Willis, better known in musical circles as Madame Dagmar, of the "Conservatoire de Musique," to grant her leave to marry before the expiry of six months after the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage made absolute. She got a decree for dissolution of marriage ten years ago but that decree was made absolute on Monday last. Her present application was on the ground that her fiancé was expected at any moment to go to the front.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said: "In this case I am asked if I could antidate my judgment. But I do not think that I have got any power to antidate my judgment in a matter of this kind. I clearly cannot give leave to the lady to marry.

ALLEGED FALSE ENTRIES.

CHARGE FRAMED IN RANGOON. CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon, today framed three charges under Section 477 (a) I.P.C., against H. C. Elsey, late Departmental Manager of J. and F. Graham and Co., for alleged false entries in the firm's books.

The accused pleaded not guilty denying he had any fraudulent intent in regard to the second and third charge and denying all responsibility as to the first charge.

U. P. GLASS INDUSTRY.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF EXPERTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The U. P. Government has addressed a letter to the Government of India recommending the appointment of two expert glass blowers to train workmen in glass factories in the United Provinces.

HE COOCH-BIHAR JEWELLERY THEFT

MOST OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Superintendent of Police, Cooch Bihar, states that all the Maharani's jewellery stolen from the palace has been recovered except a diamond ring to the value of Rs. 60,000 and five sovereigns.

PARSI WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT BILIMORA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BILIMORA, May 27.

Bilimora is *en fete* on account of the marriage ceremony in Messrs. Muncherji and Ratonji Tata's families which takes place to-morrow. A large number of guests have arrived here from Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Bulsar, Thana, Naosari Udvada and other places and many more are expected to arrive to-morrow. Among the distinguished guests who have already arrived or are expected to arrive are the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, the Suba of Naosari, the Settlement Commissioner of Baroda State, H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore and the High Priest of Naosari Parsis. The Dasturji Saheb of Naosari will perform the Navjote Ceremony of three children to-day and the marriage ceremony of five couples to-morrow. After the Navjote ceremony to-day addresses of welcome will be presented to the Dasturji by the Parsi Anjuman and the priests of Bilimora.

Satyendra Nath Sen who returned from California last October and recently sent to Lahore has now been interned in the Alipore Jail. Several other Bengalis including one from Rewah and four from Chandernagar also have been interned in various jails.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR AND THE WAR.

ESCORT SQUADRON SENT TO THE FRONT.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Highness Maharaja Holkar has placed his Escort Squadron at the sole disposal of the Government of India for field service. Before embarking for the front the officers and men of the Squadron wished to pay their homage to their beloved master who is at present at Matheran. Their wish was most gladly and promptly acceded to and it was at once arranged with the authorities at Indore to take the Squadron to Neral on the 18th instant at 6 p.m. via Bombay.

His Highness, accompanied by Colonel M. P. Dube, his Military Secretary, and Lieutenant R. D. Jadhav, Aide-de-Camp, left Matheran for Neral by 3-45 p.m. train which arrived a little before 5-30 p.m. on the 18th. At 6 o'clock the train from Bombay arrived and when the Squadron had got down, its commander formed it into a square on the ground opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Station. When the formation was complete his Highness accompanied by his Staff arrived on the spot and the Squadron presented arms. Col. Dube then presented the officers with whom his Highness most warmly shook hands and then addressed the Squadron thus:—

"Major Bhawansingh, officers and men of my army,—It is in a few words that I am going to address you. This is not the time for a long speech. The only thing I can say to you is, that you are going to fight shoulder to shoulder with the brave men of some of the great nations of Europe in the righteous cause of the British Empire. Keep up the cherished and honoured traditions of the House of Holkar in doing your part of duty by showing to the world that there are still men in our dominions who, when the time comes, play their part by looking upon duty as heavy as a mountain and death as light as a feather.

I also take this opportunity of thanking you for your past services to my state and my person. Rest assured, your families will be well taken care of. Now go, obey orders, do your duty and do it well.

After the speech his Highness conferred on Captain Bhawansingh, the Commandant, the rank of Major and shook hands with every man of the Squadron.

The officers and men looked very smart in their service uniform. They gave three hearty cheers first for Devi Shri Ahilyabai Holkar of revered memory and then to his Highness. A large crowd of people was present at the Station.

After bidding a hearty farewell to the men his Highness and staff returned to Matheran on horse-back the same evening.

17 men of the Squadron who were on duty at Bombay and could not come to Neral with their other comrades, came to Matheran on the 19th instant with Jamadar Balaji Pingle and were presented to his Highness by the Military Secretary who by his Highness' orders spoke a few words of encouragement in Urdu. They were sent off the same day and the whole Squadron sailed on the 20th Instant. Colonel Durgaprasad, Adjutant-General, was deputed to see the Squadron off at Bombay, and was present at Neral.

TRIALS OF DWELLERS IN GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In regulating the water supply of the Girgaon Ward from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m., may I know if the Municipal Corporation is influenced by any belief that the inhabitants of this ward belong to the owl kind, sleeping by day and awake in the night? Has not the attention of any of the representatives for this; Ward been drawn to this curious system of water supply or is it that the only period when the interests of this ward may be expected to be jealously guarded, is when the elections are about to take place, but have not yet taken place? So far as I can remember I have never seen this ward without one or other kind of difficulty with regard to its water-supply.

Persons like myself, who have taken to mofussil life recently, after seeing this state of management in the great capital, have hardly any heart to blame the members of our local Municipal Committees, for carrying on, for instance, a system of lighting the streets during the bright nights from 4 p.m. to 7 a.m. and leaving the dark nights unlighted: the justification being that we burn incandescent lights in our town, and the system just referred to allows the pople to see and compare for themselves, whether lamplight or moonlight is the brightest,—Yours etc.,

K. G. MASHRUWALA,
B.A., LL.B., Pleader.

Topewala's House, Girgaon Back Road.

LATE SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. P. STONEHAM.

The following appears in last Wednesday's Brigade Orders:—

It is with great regret that the General Officer Commanding has to report the death of 2/Lieutenant R. P. Stoneham, 1st Battalion Notts and Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), who was killed in action in France on 9th May. 2/Lieutenant Stoneham was one of the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who volunteered for active service in France as Motor Cyclist. He left India as a Corporal and while in France was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry near Laventie, on the 2nd November 1914, where on two occasions he conveyed despatches on foot under heavy howitzer fire. He was afterwards awarded a commission. His gallantry and devotion to duty remain an inspiring example.

THE DERBY

CALCUTTA COLLECTIONS TO BE RETURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In consequence of the decision not to run the Derby this year the money collected here in connection with the race will be returned as soon as the accounts are made up.

UNITY THROUGH STRIFE.

BAPTIST PRESIDENT ON WAR IDEALS.

The Spring Assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland was opened at the Bloomsbury Central Chapel on April 26. At the evening session the new president, the Rev. J. T. Forbes, Glasgow delivered his address on "*Solidarite* and Its Implications."

Mr. Forbes said that from history one gathered in more or less obscure fashion how in their appointed work nations became fragments separated from the mass of humanity, and only later could it be seen how the development of a people's individuality gave effect and fullness to the beauty of the whole. The spirit of Christianity recognized everywhere the *solidarite* of humanity and saw a large law over-arching and underlying all human oppositions. Illustrations of this were daily before us. In Sir Edward Grey's Note concerning the segregation of prisoners taken from submarines from all other prisoners there was an illustration. We saved 1,000 Germans from death by drowning in the course of sea fights; in the heat of battle our men had recognized the law of humanity and had saved their enemies. The Germans had not saved one of our men from death in similar cases. Some Seaforths were decimated while cutting wire nets. The Germans held up hands. Then the Seaforths refused against commands to fire and took them prisoners. They could not murder even under provocation. The answer our men were giving to God's law of *solidarite* speaking in their hearts was on record in official dispatches, and in another record to be read on a later day; and the answer their opponents had given was also on record, and waited perusal when the seals were opened.

We were hoping for swifter advance to victory. Ought we not as a nation to advance *pari passu* to a moral victory? We expected great things to come to Europe from the diffusion of the principles for which we were contending. But whatever progress we might make to that larger unity of peoples towards which many noble spirits were striving, it must be clearly understood that it was towards unity not towards uniformity. The unity of the family did not crush the child's individality; the unity of the State did not crush the individuality of the family; and the wider unity which might emerge from strife must not crush but consecrate the gifts that nations could bring. We were fighting against the hindrances to true *solidarite* of classes and peoples.

CHRISTIAN COMITY IN THE FIELD

At the morning session the Rev. J. C. Carlile, of Folkestone, describing a visit to the troops in Northern France, said that he asked for the Baptist chaplain, but failed to find him. The reason was that there was no Baptist chaplain—all chaplains were merely chaplains, not denominational chaplains. The Baptist, Congregational, Church of England, and Presbyterian chaplains all lodged at the same place and slept in two beds. They all smoked and chatted together and worked together, and in many cases shared the services. Alluding to the operations, he declared that it was not fighting, but murder by chemistry. It was that diabolical, horrible kind of thing that a man could not see without wanting to shoulder a gun and help to stop the damnable business. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. L. Watson, an Army chaplain, in the course of an account of his work, said that during the bombardment of Neuve Chapelle several men were seen to be crying. When asked why, they said that during the lulls of the bombardment the birds could be heard singing. Over one trench hung a tree, and on a bough were two birds preening each other's feathers and twittering.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould moved a resolution expressing gratitude to the King for the splendid example he had set to the nation by abolishing the use of alcoholic beverages in the Royal Palaces during the war.

The resolution was adopted.

THE ALFRED CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1915.

June 13th—Sir Jacob Sassoon H.S.O.B.C.C.
June 20th—Sir J. J. School of Arts C. C.
June 26th—B. B. & C. I. Ry. (B. Team) C. C.
June 27th—Union C. C.
July 4th—S. Union C. C.
July 11th—Young Friends Union C. C.
July 18th—New Esplanade C. C.
July 24th—Byculla Education S. High School C. C.
July 25th—Sir Jacob Sassoon H. S. O. B. C. C.
August 1st—Thana Young Cricketers.
August 8th—Bank of Bombay
August 15th—New Esplanade C. C.
August 21st—Prabhu Young C. C.
August 22nd—Chitrapur C. C.
August 29th—Bandra Union C. C.
Sept. 4th—B. B. & C. I. Rly. (B Team) C. C.
Sept. 5th—Commercial Gymkhana.
Sept. 12th—16th Star C. C.
Sept. 17th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sept. 18th—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
Sept. 19th—Mahalakhshmi C. C.
Sept. 26th—Chitrapur C. C.
Oct 2nd—Municipal Fire Brigade C. C.
Oct. 3rd—Aldrich C. C.

PEACE WOMEN AND UNCIVILIZED RACES'

According to the Hague correspondent of "The Times" the proceedings at the Women's Peace Congress on April 29, were harmonious, but so unexciting that a little protest from a French-speaking member was a welcome relief from routine. The question of the transference of territory was under discussion, it being urged that there should be no such transference without the consent of the men and women residing in it. One speaker pointed out that this might raise difficulties with regard to colonies inhabited by native races. Her point being translated into French as referring to uncivilized races protest was quickly raised against the employment of so ill-defined a term as uncivilized to described the races in question. The irony of the protest was instantly seized by the audience, who loudly applauded.

At a public meeting the previous night Mrs. Pethick Lawrence condemned economic war. They were confronted, she said, by a new form of warfare, an effort to starve a whole nation. Those who starved first were not combatants, but women and children.

ANTI-PATRIOT PRESS

WELCOME STIMULANTS TO THE ENEMY

While English readers are able to appraise at their true value the carping and malicious criticisms which are appearing in a section of the Press on the conduct of the war and the state of the country, the enemy eagerly seizes these attacks in order to stimulate patriotism and make unity, writes the "Daily Chronicle." The enemy read into these attacks meanings which they are anxious to find and which confirm them in their belief that the party truce is breaking down and the British Government is weakening in its grasp of the situation.

The attacks on Mr. Winston Churchill are most gratifying to all German patriots, as he is probably the best hated Minister in German. To read in some Conservative papers that Mr. Churchill is rash, is domineering, is guilty of imposing his purposes on unwilling associates, is a refreshing and encouraging exercise for the German in search of a tonic.

The Munich "Neueste Nachrichten" of April 24, basing an article on statements made in the "Times" and "Morning Post," writes:

> The quarrel between Liberal and Conservative journals with reference to Mr. Asquith's policy grows daily sharper. To-day's newspapers make the impression that he war-truce has been broken. And again: We read in the Conservative papers that Churchill continues to afford proofs that the British Admiralty is lacking in a leader who knows his own mind. It is interesting to note that this paper—one of the leading journals of South Germany—while gratified at these signs of dissension in the British political camp, admits that the war efforts made by England are increasing in volume.

GERMANY'S WELL OF "TRUTH."

Under the heading "So far Germany has been victorious," the same journal in its issue of April 22 prints in heavy type the following extracts from the leading article of the "Morning Post" of April 19:—

> Either Germany wins and peace made in London, or the Allies win and peace is made in Berlin. We need expect no mercy if we are defeated; we dare not make peace and leave Germany strong. Germany will do the work thoroughly if Germany wins; the Allies must do the work thoroughly if they are victorious. . . . In this country there is too easy a belief that the Allies must win. We cannot therefore point out too often that in the material facts of the struggle there is no justification for this cocksureness. So far Germany has been victorious.

The "Times," as a result of its venomous attacks on the Prime Minister, is another favourite journal for the German papers to draw upon. The mischief which the anti-patriot Press is doing is not confirmed to enemy countries.

The "Götcborgs Handels Tidningen," for instance, in a recent issue, deals with public opinion in England, and says that "the harmony which reigned supreme at the commencement of the war is by no means so complete at present," and adds:

> The Conservative papers have openly broken the political truce, and attack McKenna, Haldane, and especially Asquith.

The "Times" and "Daily Mail" have written bitter articles regarding the clumsy and ineffective methods of the Government touching recruiting.

Thus the anti-patriot Press creates misunderstandings in neutral countries and stimulates patriotism among our enemies.

"PUNCH" MEETS THE PATRIOT.

This week's "Punch" hits off the new patriot leader writer in a clever sketch:

> "I met my old friend, the leader writer, on his way to work," writes Mr. Punch. "His eye flashed, his brow gloomed, his powerful jaws were set, his step was firm and determined":—
>
> "What ho!" I said. "On the war-path?"
>
> "If you mean, am I going to the office? yes," he replied.
>
> "Going to let someone have it hot?" I continued.
>
> His demeanour increased in vehemence. "Of course," he replied.
>
> "Who is it this time?" I asked. "Who is the last tired official who, after months of hard work and anxiety, has failed to reach your high-water mark and must therefore be lashed in public?"
>
> "I don't know till I get there," he said. "There's certain to be someone. But how did you guess?"
>
> "Not difficult," I replied. "Your very looks showed me that. I can see that your duty is as plain to you to-day as it was yesterday and always has been. But for you and your punctual pen I don't know where England would be!"
>
> His sternness relaxed. "I'm glad you think like that," he said.
>
> "I do," I replied. "I think England was never to be so felicitated to her Press as to-day. Her leader-writers were never so vigilant for defects in our administration or so instant in proclaiming them for everyone to see."
>
> He beamed.
>
> "I hope so," he said. Then a shade of anxiety flited over his brave stolid countenance. "You don't think there's any danger of our striking the rest of the world as a nation divided against itself, do you?" he asked.
>
> "My dear fellow," I assured him, "what a ridiculous idea!"
>
> He seemed to be relieved.
>
> "The truth is above all," he said.
>
> "It is," I replied "far above; out of reach from most of us, but never inaccessible to the grave and sagacious Press your journalists know. All is simple to you. There are no complexities in administrative work. Every mistake must be branded; no one's good faith must be trusted; no one in a difficult position must be helped."
>
> "It is a mighty organ," he said. "I think the importance of the Press as a critic of those in power cannot be overestimated."

It is stated that the Punjab Medical Registration Bill is now under reference to the Government of India and that it is likely that the Bill will be taken up for consideration in the autumn session of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Bill has been, it is stated, framed on the lines of the Bombay Act.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 28, 1915.

GERMAN HATE.

The most remarkable psychological phenomenon of this war has been the organised hatred of England developed in Germany not in moments of hysteria but on the lines of almost a national philosophy. To attempt to dismiss this fierce passion as merely a piece of petulant crossness would be to do ourselves a great injury, for when normal conditions return, we shall have, whether we like it or not, to deal with the Teutonic peoples in the sphere of commerce, politics and diplomacy. Though hatred for Britain suddenly submerged Germany like an unexpected wave, it must not for a moment be imagined that this sentiment was merely a sudden change in national temperament brought about by an excessive play of emotion, though some sections of the German press have, with the object of blinding amused Neutrals, attempted to pass it off as such. Their protest against the "*Gott strafe England*" brigade was qualified, inasmuch as they were only attempting to prevent their compatriots making themselves ridiculous before the whole world. Between the lines it is quite easy to see that the moderate haters do not depreciate the hate, but merely the method by which it has been given expression. The more one studies this strange outburst of hatred, the more one realises that it has been gradually developing in German temperament, and that the war has exposed what peace with its less ferocious rivalries had been systematically generating. It should be quite patent to anyone that the end of this war must leave Teutons in a condition of chronic hate.

German "hatred" is an ethical quantity and it must be taken seriously, though its extravagances are often ludicrous. The word "hatred" when used by the Teuton is not a mere colloquialism. It is used in its most classic sense,—the desire to harm. As such we must bear in mind that German "hate" has been fostered by the supremacy of British trade, the superiority of Britain's colonial possessions, and her mercantile marine and by the obvious successes which British diplomacy has scored and,—in the enemy's eyes,—to the distinct premeditated disadvantage of Germany. No nation at war can do anything but thoroughly dislike its enemy, but there is an ocean of difference between such a sentiment and the ethical condition of the Germans to-day. We must bear in mind the words of Dr. Shadwell,—"This positive, active, murderous passion always arises from a sense of injury." It is not the outcome of defeat or a prevision of it. It is not the hate of the soldier whose blood is up. It is the hate of the civilian whose mind is calm. "*Gott strafe England*" has become the "good morning" of Germany; it has taken its place as an "asset" in Teutonic civilisation. There is no parallel for this German "hatred," largely launched on its more recent cruises by the Munich schools of thought. There is no similarity between it and the sentiments of Frenchmen during and after the Franco-Prussian War. France clamoured for a just revenge, for the restitution of lost provinces, and for the rehabilitation of her martial traditions, sullied by the *debacles* of Sedan and Metz. At no time since 1870 have Frenchmen been capable of sinking a huge German liner merely to gratify "hate." Germany knows quite well that she is beaten; she realises that every atrocity she perpetrates will merely go to steel the hearts of the peace plenipotentiaries, but this does not deter her and will not deter her from doing all she can, and employing every means fair or foul, to work as much harm as possible to the object of her hatred. This *nonchalance* in the expression of hatred has been variously demonstrated. We need quote only the most recent. Since the intervention of Italy, which is bound to hasten Germany's doom, the Nebraska, an American vessel, has been sunk by a Teuton submarine. This may or may not in practice have been an indirect blow at Britain; it was in German theory. In order to vent even this small amount of "hatred" Germany has been prepared to take disproportionate risks of further provoking the much tried patience of the United States.

It may be said that such has been the late psychological development of the German mind that it pays more attention to the ultimate fate of England than to its own. The first thought of Germany, now, apparently, is not to achieve victory, but to make the price of it as severe and as heartrending a possible for the hated British. Another example of this "desire to harm," even in the minutest degree, has been furnished by the treatment of British prisoner-officers as a reprisal for measures taken by the British Government against submarine crews. It will strike anyone who reads the list we published the other day of the officers selected by the German staff for measures of reprisal that they were all drawn from crack corps of Horse and Foot Guards, Hussars, Lancers and the best Line regiments. Nearly every officer thus selected is the relative of a peer, and if not that, is the member of an illustrious county family. Now it is not very difficult to imagine some bespectacled Prussian staff-officer sitting in Berlin with volumes of Burke and Debrett in front of him and making sure before he put down a name on the reprisal list that it was mentioned in these volumes. This again is not *spite* it is "hate" in its most scientific sense. It was all done quite calmly, as calmly as "*Gott strafe England*" is spoken. During the Franco-German War England first became an object of hatred. Looking round the world German statesmen saw in England the only rival whom a victorious Germany need fear. France was decayed, likewise Spain and Austria. Italy had yet to win her spurs and Russia was largely a foreigner to Western Europe. Again, in 1888, when the Kaiser's father was dangerously ill there was a fierce outburst of this racial passion which even went so absurdly far as to attribute to the Princess Royal of Britain the cause of her husband's organic deficiencies. Germany became impossible for Englishmen,—to a degree which France never was even during the "*affaire Dreyfus*,"—when the Royal Pair summoned Sir Morell Mackenzie to Potsdam as chief consultant. Stooping to use the prejudices of the masses for political gains, Bismarck joined hands with the chief medico-hater, von Bergmann, and laid the foundation stone of that passion which in its operation to-day sinks women and children on merchant ships, wreaks mean vengeance on individual gentlemen of rank, honour and tradition, who have fallen into its grip, and uses noxious gases and Dum-Dum bullets. It must be said to the credit of the Kaiser that as far as "hatred" goes, he never forgot that he was born of an English mother. He fully enjoyed his visits to England and found sometimes, which his subjects could never do, that it is possible to admire without envying. But his son, who is divided from his English ancestry by a generation, is a "hater" and has earned popularity as such. Generations must elapse and this war become a historical fact which no man living knows save in print, before German "hatred" for Britain dies or the "desire to harm" no longer provokes the Teuton conscience to any crime including murder.

Notes of the Day.

Self-Sacrificing Politicians.

It is evident that more than one aspiring politician has allowed himself to be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism in the reconstruction of the Government. Mr. F. E. Smith, for instance, who at the moment the war broke out, was Mr. Bonar Law's most prominent lieutenant and almost the most popular man in the Unionist party has accepted the Solicitor-Generalship which does not carry with it a seat in the Cabinet. It is undeniable that, had the Unionist party come into office last July, Mr. Smith would have had his choice of offices, but now he remains outside the Cabinet and makes place for men like Lord Curzon and Lord Selborne, who enjoy nothing like his popularity in the country. It is notable, by the way, that both the law offices of the Crown are now filled by Unionists and both of these are men who hold the most extreme views on the Ulster question. This may be taken as an evidence of the completeness with which party considerations have been kept out of sight in the formation of the new Government.

Mr. F. E. Smith.

Mr. F. E. Smith has had a career at the Bar and in politics as striking in its success as that of Sir John Simon; in fact in the latter respect his success has been more notable, for Sir John Simon did not spring into political eminence from the moment of his entering the House of Commons and become a front bench man in a couple of years or so. Mr. F. E. Smith made his mark with a brilliant speech on the Debate on the Address in his first week in Parliament, after the great Unionist debacle of 1906, when the depleted benches of the Unionist party were badly in need of effective speakers. Mr. Smith never lost his hold on the House and soon gained a very strong hold on the country and in recent years, with the exception of Mr Churchill perhaps, no man in politics in England has achieved a front rank position so quickly. He is a year older than Sir John Simon but took silk in the same year, and entered the House of Commons at the same time. As a young man his success at the Bar was phenomenal and his conceit was said to be enormous. He practised chiefly at Liverpool. There is a story of a famous judge arriving in that city for the Assizes and being shown, on his way to his chambers, the palatial new offices of an Insurance Company. "Oh" was the dry comment "I thought they were F. E. Smith's chambers!"

Mr. Montagu and Mr. Samuel.

Equally notable in the way of self-sacrifice is the case of Mr. E. S. Montagu. Mr. Montagu is another young man whose progress up the political ladder has been very striking. He, too, dates from 1906, and he had already been Parliamentary Secretary to the Chanceller of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister, Under-Secretary of State for India and Financial Secretary to the Treasury when he was promoted, at the early age of 36, to Cabinet rank a few months ago. That is a progress as meteoric as that of Mr. Churchill, Sir John Simon or Mr. Smith. Now, Mr. Montagu, to make way for the admission of the Unionist leaders to the Cabinet, gracefully steps back to the Treasury as Financial Secretary, a post that does not carry with it a seat in the Cabinet, and probably cuts a few years out of his political career. It is rather curious, that the only other Minister who has been asked to surrender his seat in the Cabinet and revert to his former office is Mr. Montagu's relative, Mr. Samuel, who now goes back to the Post Office.

Bombay's Foreign Trade.

In our issue of yesterday we gave the statistics of India's foreign trade for the month of April last which showed a decline of 39 per cent. over the corresponding month of imports and exports of last year. To-day, we exhibit the figures of the trade of our own Presidency and Sind as follows:—

Bombay Imports	Crore Rupees—April		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease.
Private Merchandise	5.21	2.95	2.26
Net Treasure	2.54	0.73	1.81
Total	7.75	3.68	4.07

The imports show a falling off of 52.5 per cent. which must be deemed serious enough.

Sind Imports	Crore Rupees—April		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease.
Merchandise	1.28	0.77	0.51

The decline in imports was 40 per cent.

The exports of Bombay and Sind were as below.

	Exports in Crores—April.		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease.
Bombay	5.81	3.20	2.61
Sind	2.02	0.75	1.27

The percentage of decline of exports in Bombay and Sind was 45 and 62.5 respectively. Thus the combined total imports and exports of Bombay and Sind in April last was 8.40 crores against 16.86 crores in the corresponding month of 1913-14. The diminution works out to 50.2 per cent!

The Piecegoods Market.

It should be noted by local merchants in Lancashire and Indian piecegoods and yarn, that in April the imports of these commodities were only 31 lakhs against 1.37 crores in April of 1913-14. Practically there was a decline of 1.06 crores. This ought to help the piecegoods market which has been so long depressed. And inasmuch as few orders have gone Home and freight is prohibitive we may expect very little of imports in this staple commodity during the current month. The exports of raw cotton and seeds from Bombay and Sind were as under:—

Bombay Exports—Crores.			
	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease.
Raw Cotton	3.31	1.91	1.40
Seeds	1.00	0.16	0.84

Cotton exports declined by 42 per cent. The trade in seeds was next to nothing for Bombay. Exports in this article from Sind were only 12 lakhs as against 33 lakhs in April of 1913-14.

Arbitration for Co-operative Disputes.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay notifies the introduction of a wholesome innovation in the settlement of disputes between Co-operative Societies and their members. Hitherto, these disputes which are purely of a monetary character, have been left to be decided in the Civil Courts like any other civil disputes, but the delay, trouble and expense which such procedure engenders must necessarily run counter to the objects aimed at by the Co-operative movement and nullify to a large extent the benefits likely to accrue from it. For example, up to the end of 1913, eighteen suits had been filed in Baramati to recover an aggregate sum of Rs. 16,191. Every case was undisputed, but the societies concerned were obliged to pay Rs. 914 in court fees and Rs. 348 in pleaders' fees. In view of circumstances like these, it is proposed henceforth to submit all disputes among co-operative societies and their members to arbitration. The procedure to be adopted will be this:

Any dispute touching the business of a co-operative society between members or past members or persons claiming through such members or past members, or between such persons and the society or its officers, is to be referred to the Registrar. That Officer will then either decide the dispute himself or appoint an arbitrator, or will refer it to three arbitrators, of whom one will be appointed by each of the parties and one by the Registrar. The arbitrators, for whom a very simple procedure is prescribed, will hear and decide the dispute, and if they differ the opinion of the majority will prevail. Decisions and awards, on application to any Civil Court with local jurisdiction, will be enforceable in the same manner as a decree of the Court itself. Any party may appeal to the Registrar within one month of the date of the award against the decision of an arbitrator or arbitrators, or to the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies in cases which the Registrar has decided in person.

A Central Co-operative Credit Union.

The Local Government have published a Resolution on the proceedings of the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona in August, 1914. The Conference had approved of the principle of a Co-operative Credit Union and had urged upon Government the desirability of granting the necessary facilities to enable such a Union to be started in Bombay. The proposal is viewed sympathetically by the Government. Government have also approved of the proposal made by the Conference regarding the grant of Rs. 500 a year for a period of three years to any Debt and Redemption Committee started in or out of Bombay. Regarding the scheme of co-operative cattle insurance the Government Resolution states that the Registrar has prepared a leaflet on this subject for circulation, and the Director of Agriculture observes that when it is known how the suggestions are received by those engaged in promoting co-operative activities, the Department will be in a position to take some action.

A Check to Dividend-Hunting Spirit.

The new set of rules includes three of a miscellaneous nature. One entitles the Registrar to require large societies with limited liability whose working capital exceeds Rs. 50,000 to bear an audit charge. The payment of fees will make it possible to employ specially competent auditors. The second rule enables the Registrar to keep watch over the working of badly managed societies by requiring them to furnish quarterly returns of all receipts and disbursements. The last rule, "which is designed to check a spirit of dividend-hunting which has begun to appear in a few urban societies," forbids the payment of a dividend at a rate exceeding 12 per cent. at any time, or at a rate exceeding 9 per cent. until the reserve fund exceeds one quarter of the subscribed share-capital.

The Health of the City.

The total mortality in the city fell appreciably during last week, 444 deaths being registered in comparison with the previous week's total of 499. The death-rate stood at 23.57, but considering that there were 12 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil, the death-rate is still further reduced to 22.93, which must be held satisfactory indeed, considering that the corresponding week of last year registered a death-rate of 32.24 and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years was as high as 36.37. The principal cause of the decline in the week's mortality is the fall in the plague cases. Plague registered only 24 attacks and 20 deaths, that is to say, 18 attacks and 20 deaths less than in the previous week. The corresponding week of 1914 registered no less than 108 deaths. Evidently we may safely conclude from our experience this year that the back of this fell disease has now been definitely broken and unless some extraneous and extraordinary causes come into play, the coming years may witness a steady decline in the virulence of the disease, culminating in its final disappearance from this city at no distant future. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during the week was 9, cholera being wholly absent. There were 325 births during the week.

Relic of Barbarism in Madras.

The amending measure which Mr. Narasimha Aiyer introduced at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council calls attention to barbarous methods of treating offenders which still exist in different parts of the country and are a long-standing reproach to the system of criminal administration. In recent years humane methods have made great progress in prison administration in India. But, as Sir Henry Cotton pointed out not very long ago, much still remains to be done to humanise this administration. Not to mention the Andaman Penal Settlement, which is now an anachronism, there are in India many practices which ought to shock a humane disposition. The use of bar-fetters, is one of them. Another is the primitive punishment of confining the lower classes in stocks for petty offences in villages. A Madras regulation of 1816 permits this degrading form of punishment and it was with a view to abolish it that Mr. Narasimha introduced his Bill amending the Regulation. Sir Harold Stuart, on behalf of Government, informed the Council that as Government intended introducing legislation on a more comprehensive basis there was no urgency for any amending measure of this description. We trust that the Madras Government will take the earliest opportunity of introducing their promised reform and that, meanwhile, they will do more than "consider" the suggestion of Mr. Narasimha Aiyar that pending the legislation an executive order should be issued to put an end to a form of punishment which, apart from being barbarous, is not seldom a weapon of autocratic tyranny in the hands of an official headman not amenable to the views of, or responsible to, the village people.

Official and Personal.

A correspondent wires from Surat:—Her Highness Janab Ziaulnissa Begam-saheba the only surviving grand-daughter of the last ruling Nawabsaheb of Surat expired on Thursday morning at about 7-30. She has been suffering from asthma for sometime. She was getting a political pension of one lakh of rupees per mensem from the British Government. She leaves one son and two grandsons.

Major-General Young, new Brigade Commander arrived at Rangoon per s.s. Ekma on Wednesday.

Captain K. O. Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), has been appointed Commandant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, in addition to his own duties as Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1915, vice Lieutenant E. D. Metcalfe, vacated.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Arthur G. Watson as Vice and Deputy Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS SUSPENDED DURING WAR.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that after the open competitive examination announced to be held in July, 1915, for admission to the Indian Medical Service, no similar examination will be held during the continuance of the war. Such appointments as may be required to meet the absolutely indispensable needs of the Service will be made by nomination by the Secretary of State.

After the war the Secretary of State will make further appointments to the Service from among duly qualified persons, European and Indian, who have held temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war, and have served with the British or Indian Expeditionary Forces or hospitals and hospital ships, for soldiers. The date of the resumption of competitive examinations, and the conditions of such examinations, will be announced in due course.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE BRITISH SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S LINE PIERCED.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

ZEPPELINS VISIT ESSEX COAST.

Sir John French reports that the First Army continues to make progress north of La Bassèe. Since May 16th it has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles.

The French communiquè also reports progress north of Arras.

A German communiquè admits that the Indians have captured a German Salient north-eastward of Givency and that the French have penetrated the German lines on the Souchez-Betheme Road, north of Arras.

The British battleship Triumph, 11,985 tons, while operating in support of the troops at Gallipoli, was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk. Most of the officers and men were saved, including the captain and commander.

Zeppelins raided Southend on the Essex coast and dropped bombs. A lady visitor was killed. Other damage was also done.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that a very desperate battle on both the banks of the San between Przemysl and Jaroslav continued throughout Tuesday.

The advance of the Italians towards Trieste has caused an outburst of enthusiasm amongst the inhabitants of the unredeemed territory. The tricolour was hoisted on all buildings, churches and houses.

The Italian Government has declared a blockade of the Austrian and Albanian coasts.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has gone to the front in supreme command of the land and sea forces.

The Cabinet on the whole has been favourably received, but the Liberals denounce the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Lloyd George's absence from the Exchequer is said to be only temporary.

A central control board has been appointed to deal with the drink problem in armament areas.

The condition of the King of Greece has taken an unfavourable turn.

Bethune Road, north of Arras.

FURTHER NOTABLE BRITISH SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S LINE PIERCED ON THREE-MILE FRONT.

MARKED BRITISH PROGRESS.

ENEMY'S THREE-MILE FRONT PIERCED.

FIRST ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marchal Sir John French reports that the First Army continues to make progress East of Festhubert.

The Territorial Division last night carried a group of German trenches.

Since May 16th, the First Army has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles. Of this, the entire hostile front line system has been captured on a front of 3,200 yards and on the remaining portion the first and second line of trenches are in our possession.

The total number of prisoners is eight officers and 777 men. Ten machine guns have been captured as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not available.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN

PARIS, May 27.

The evening communique says:

The British made fresh advance in the direction of La Bassee.

The Germans north of Arras continued their desperate efforts to recapture the lost positions.

In the district of Angres the fighting was most violent all day.

We gave way at Crow's Redoubt but an hour later we recaptured the whole position.

Our attacks between this and the Aixnoulette-Souchez Road gained a footing in the enemy's lines.

We also gained ground on the slopes north east of Lorette chapel and captured another group of houses at Neuville.

A German aeroplane flying towards Paris was driven back by the Paris air guard and was caught and brought down near Soissons. Both aviators were killed.

EFFECTS OF RECENT CHECKS.

GERMANS FURIOUS AND VIOLENT

PARIS, May 23.

The communiqué says:—Their recent checks have driven the Germans to very violent action and furious fighting occurred yesterday evening. The French troops showed magnificent courage and tenacity and maintained every gain.

The Germans repeatedly and furiously counter-attacked at Angres and also carried out most intense bombardments.

The French occupied almost all the low lying ground in the region of Duval. The Germans violently but abortively counter-attacked. The French troops, however, continued to advance on the crest north-east-ward of Lorette and gained ground near Souchez.

French aviators throughout the front have shown great activity, especially in throwing heavy bombs which have been most effective.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

INDIANS CAPTURE A GERMAN SALIENT

AMSTERDAM, May 26.

A Berlin communiqué says that the Indians last evening north-eastward of Givenchy captured a German salient.

The communiqué admits also that white and coloured French troops in deep formation penetrated the German lines on the Souchez-Bethune road.

WELL-KNOWN BOXER ENLISTS,

LONDON, May 26.

Bombardier Wells has enlisted in the Welsh regiment.

HOME RACING.

LONDON, May 27.

It is now definitely announced that all racing has been abandoned except the Newmarket meetings.

ADVANCE ON TRIESTE.

ITALIANS RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS.

TRICOLOUR HOISTED ON BUILDINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 26.

The advance of the Italians towards Trieste has caused an outburst of enthusiasm among the inhabitants of the unredeemed territory who welcomed the soldiers with open arms, offering them all their possessions. They embraced and kissed the Bersaglieri.

Everywhere the tricolour was hoisted on public and private buildings, churches and houses.

Though men between twenty and forty are compulsorily liable to service, an unofficial register of volunteers of non-military age has been opened and over a thousand were enrolled in twenty-four hours.

Great indignation is felt over the announcement that the Austrian destroyer which bombarded the open town of Barletta flew the British flag.

AERIAL ATTACK ON VENICE

"A COMPLETE FIASCO."

VENICE, May 26.

The first aerial attack was a complete fiasco. Three or four people were slightly injured and a few windows were broken, a couple of holes were made in the ground. The population rushed into the streets to watch the aeroplanes and cheer the anti-aircraft soldiers.

KING OF ITALY AT THE FRONT

IN SUPREME COMMAND.

ROME, May 27.

King Victor Emmanuel has gone to the front in supreme command of the land and sea forces.

The Duke of Genoa has been appointed Lieutenant-General during his Majesty's absence and has been invested with Royal prerogatives.

BLOCKADE OF AUSTRIAN AND ALBANIAN COASTS.

ROME, May 27.

The Government has declared a blockade of the Austrian and Albanian coasts.

ENEMY CAUGHT AT DISADVANTAGE.

CONCENTRATION INCOMPLETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Italian offensive has taken place several days earlier than it was anticipated it would do and the enemy has thus been caught at a disadvantage, his concentration being imcomplete.

The Italians hold the northern mountain with a strong force and invade Austria by the eastern frontier, the principal line of attack being the coast. A landing across the Adriatic is anticipated.

The plan of action is one which General Cadorna has studied in peace time and on which the Staff has been educated.

Failure to obtain decisive results in western Galicia is a great handicap to the enemy as immense forces are held up there.

The formation of an army to fight against Italy will either prematurely exhaust the reserve or involve the abandonment of the campaign on the San.

Every expedient, diplomatic, political and military was used to keep Italy neutral.

DRINK PROBLEM.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD APPOINTED

LONDON, May 27.

The Government has appointed a central control board to deal with the drink problem in armament areas.

Lord D'Abernon is the Chairman.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AMENITIES.

PREMIERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

"VICTORY MORE SPEEDY AND MORE SURE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Signor Salandra expressing the happiness of Great Britain that the longstanding friendship with Italy has ripened into more intimate relationship.

He adds:—"Italians have always stood for freedom, great ideals, and humanity. I know the valour of the Italian Army and Navy will make the final victory more speedy and more sure. I am proud that Italy has joined the Allies."

Signor Salandra has replied thanking Mr. Asquith for his noble words and assuring him that Italy wishes above all for the establishment of a future era of liberty and peace for Europe based on respect for the highest principles of nationality. He reiterates Anglo-Italian friendship.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED

SUPPORTING LAND OPERATIONS AT GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, May 27, 12-50 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that H. M.'s Triumph, while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli, has been torpedoed by a submarine and sunk.

Most of the officers and men were saved, including the captain and commander.

The Triumph was a battleship with a displacement of 11,985 tons: completed in 1904: speed 20 knots: complement 700: armaments consited of four 10inch, fourteen 7.5 inch, fourteen 14 pounders, two 12 pounders, eight 6 pounders and machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

SUBMARINE CHASED.

LONDON, May 27.

The Admiralty statement regarding the loss of the Triumph says that destroyers and the patrolling small craft chased the submarine till dark.

ZEPPELINS VISIT SOUTHEND.

LADY VISITOR KILLED,

LONDON, May 27.

Zeppelins raided Southend and dropped bombs.

A lady visitor was killed.

Other damage was done.

KING OF GREECE

AN UNFAVOURABLE TURN.

ATHENS, May 27.

The condition of the King has taken an unfavourable turn.

NAVY LOSSES.

5,000 MEN KILLED SINCE START OF WAR

Mr. Asquith in a printed parliamentary answer to Mr. John gives the following statistics as to the number of officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war to March 31 last:—

OFFICERS.

Killed	332	Prisoners	11
Wounded	61		
Missing	7	Total	452
Interned	41		

MEN.

Killed	4,981	Prisoners	924
Wounded	640		
Missing	72	Total	8,141
Interned	1,524		

It should be understood that the term "killed" includes men who have been drowned.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

HURRICANE OF ARTILLERY FIRE

ENEMY'S LARGE REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 27.

An official statement says: On the 24th and the 25th the Russians repulsed several attacks on the left bank of the Vistula.

A very desperate battle on both the banks of the San between Przemysl and Jaroslav continued throughout the 25th.

The enemy developed a hurricane of artillery fire and was constantly bringing up large reinforcements between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester.

SINKING OF THE NEBRASKAN

NATIONALITY EASILY DISCERNIBLE.

LONDON, May 27, 12-50 a.m.

The Nebraskan was flying large American flags and bore prominent lettering on both her sides. It is inconceivable that the submarine could have been ignorant of her nationality, as it was a bright clear evening when the torpedoing took place.

FOODSTUFFS FOR GERMANY.

LARGE AMERICAN SCHEME EXPOSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Statistics published in New York show that in March the exports to Scandinavia and Holland were in some cases tenfold those of a year earlier.

The "New York Tribune" exposes a large scheme for shipments of food to Germany, via Malmoe, the goods to retain their American ownership while afloat. The scheme is temporarily delayed owing to American agents refusing to proceed in consequence of the Lusitania outrage.

Reuter's Washington corresponden states that the Cabinet has considered r estimate by the Secretary for Commerce that the trade balance in favour of the United States up to 1st July will amount to 200 millions sterling. The British contend that this shows that American trade is not suffering by British action.

TRAMWAY STRIKERS' ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" prints allegations by tramway strikers stating that on May 24th when some of them returned their uniforms stating that they intended to enlist, the officials refused the uniforms and urged the men not to enlist but to return to work.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

GIVENCHY.—About two miles south of Festubert.

ARRAS.—In north of France, about 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

ANGRES.—3½ miles north of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—Five miles north of Arras.

SOISSONS.—On the Aisne, 65 miles N. E. of Paris.

FESTUBERT.—Three miles north-west of La Bassee.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—Eight miles north of Arras.

SONCHEZ.—Six miles north of Arras.

BETHUNE.—16 miles N. N. W. of Arras.

BARLETTA.—A port of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 43 miles E. S. E. of Foggia.

TRIESTE.—Most important seaport of Austria Hungary and the chief trading town on the Adriatic.

PRZEMYSL.—A fortress in Galicia, 53 miles west of Lemberg.

JAROSLAV.—Fifteen miles north of Przemysl.

S[illegible]2:1[illegible]?.—An Essex watering place, at the mouth of the Thames estuary, 42 miles east of London. Population about 30,000.

CABINET FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

SIR E. CARSON'S INCLUSION DENOUNCED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE EXCHEQUER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Cabinet has on the whole been favourably received but the Liberals denounce the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson and surprise is expressed that Mr. Lloyd George has left the Exchequer. It is declared that his absence is only temporary and he will remain in touch with Mr. McKenna.

It is stated that the office of Postmaster-General was kept open for Mr. Redmond, but the Dublin Party's decision makes his refusal final.

OUTSIDE APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 26.

The following appointments outside the Cabinet have been made:—

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL, Postmaster-General.

Mr. F. E. SMITH, Solicitor-General.

Mr. E. S. MONTAGU, Secretary to Treasury.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE.

RESPONSE TO MR. ASQUITH'S INVITATION FOR CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, May 27.

At an Unionist conference last night Mr. Bonar Law read a letter in which Mr. Asquith invited Unionists to enter the cabinet.

Mr. Asquith wrote: "I have definitely come to the conclusion that the conduct of the war to a successful and decisive issue cannot be effectively carried on except by a cabinet representing all the parties

"It is unnecessary to enter into reasons, sufficiently obvious, which indicate this as the best solution of the problems of the war.

"The recognition of this necessity involves no disparagement by me of the splendid services my colleagues have rendered to the Empire."

After consulting his colleagues, Mr. Bonar Law replied that they would gladly co-operate.

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne and others delivered speeches at the conference that the country would be united to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

APPEAL FOR UNSTINTED SUPPORT.

ARCHBISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER.

LONDON, May 27.

A pastoral letter by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to be read in all churches on the 6th June calls on all fellow-citizens to give glad and unstinted response to whatever demands the Government decides to make.

NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer" remarks Lord Crewe has been a somewhat colourless Secretary for India and congratulates India on the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain whom the paper describes as one of the ablest Unionist leaders, who is a man of broad views and unprejudiced where Indian affairs are concerned.

The "Leader" is not pleased at the appointment and says in other circumstances we should have parted with Lord Crewe without much regret. On the present occasion however we should have preferred his continuance as he is succeeded by a Conservative.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The following are the names of officers in the 127 list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. S. A. Macmillan (I.A.R.O.), 58th Vaughans Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. T. Collins, 13th Sherwood Foresters (attached 1st-9th Gurkhas.)

Capt. A. R. Mellis (I.A.R.O.), 1st-1st Gurkhas.

Capt. A. L. M. Molesworth, 1st-8th Gurkhas.

Capt. R. G. T. Gatherer, 2nd-10th Gurkhas.

JAPAN AND CHINA

TEXT OF THE DEMANDS.

SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS IN THE ORIGINAL.

The Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled as follows on April 27:—

Dr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister- yesterday presented to the Chinese Foreign Minister a document, containing Japans modified demands; to which the Chinese Government is asked to agree. No time limit is given, but it is understood that the Japanese have impressed upon the Chinese that they would like a reply within a week. Japanese circles affirm that Japan has modified her demands as far as possible in order to meet Chinese views, and also to any apparent infringement of the other Powers.

The demands now number twenty instead of twenty-one, owing to the East and Inner Mongolian demands, which China refused to discuss with the South Manchuria demands, being included separately. One demand has been withdrawn, namely, the appointment of Japanese police advisers at various important centres in China. The appointment of police adviser in Manchuria only is now asked for.

The Yangtse railway demand is not withdrawn. It is understood that Japan now requests China to grant the concession, after which Japan agrees to negotiate with Great Britain on the matter, China undertaking not to grant a similar concession to any third Power pending the result of these negotiations.

The wording of the Hanyeh-Ping demand is also altered, and the two articles are combined. It is understood that Japan asks China to agree to the principle of Sino-Japanese co-operation, and to persist in persuading the company to form a joint concern China agreeing that the status of the company shall in the meantime remain unaltered. Other demands are also slightly amended, but the demands concering the Fukien Railway's armaments and the appointment of Japanese advisers to various departments are still being pressed.

Chinese circles consider that the modifications have not altered the unacceptable character of certain of the demands. They state that Japan has in some cases actually enlarged her demands.

The full original demands were as follow:

Translation of documents handed to President Yuan Shi-Kai by Dr. Hioki, Japanese Minister at Pekin, on Jan. 18, 1915:—

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN EASTERN ASIA.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, being desirous of maintaining the general peace in Eastern Asia, and further strengthening the friendly relations and good neighbourship existing between the two nations, agree to the following articles:

Article 1.—The Chinese Government engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the dispositions of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung.

Article 2.—The China Government engages that within the province of Shantung and along its coast no territory or island will be ceded or leased to a third Power under any pretext.

Article 3.—The Chinese Government consents to Japan building a railway from Chefoo or Lungkau to join the Kiaochau-China Railway.

Article 4.—The Chinese Government engages in the interests of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open by herself, as soon as possible, certain important cities and towns in the province of Shantung as commercial ports. Which places shall be opened shall be jointly decided upon in a separate agreement.

MONGOLIAN CONCESSIONS.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, since the Chinese Government has always acknowledged the special position enjoyed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, agree to the following articles:

Article 1.—The two contracting parties mutually agree that the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and the term of the lease of the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to the period of ninety-nine years.

Article 2.—Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia shall have the right to lease or own land required either for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacture or for farming.

Article 3.—Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and to engage in business and in manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

Article 4.—The Chinese Government agrees to grant to Japanese subjects the rights of opening mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. As regards which mines are to be opened, they shall be decided upon jointly.

Article 5.—The Chinese Government agrees that in respect of the two (2) places mentioned herein below the Japanese Government's consent shall be first obtained before action is taken,

(a) Whenever permission is granted to the subject of a third Power to build a railway or to make a loan with a third Power for the purpose of building a railway in South Mancuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

(b) Whenever a loan is to be made with a third Power pledging the local taxes of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia as security.

Article 6.—The Chinese Government agrees that if the Chinese Government employs political, financial, or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or Eastern Inner Mongolia the Japanese Government shall first be consulted.

Artiel 7.—The Chinese Government agrees that the control and management of the Kirin-Changchum Railway shall be handed over to the Japanese Government for a term of ninety-nine years dating from the signing of this agreement.

MINING RIGHTS.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, seeing that Japanese financiers and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company have close relations with each other at present, and desiring that the common interests of the two nations shall be advanced, agree to the following articles:

Article 1.—The two contracting parties mutually agree that when the opportune moment arrives the Han-Yeh-Ping Company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations, and they further agree that without the previous consent of Japan, China shall not by her own act dispose of the rights and property of whatsoever nature of the said company, nor cause the said company to dispose freely of the same.

Article 2.—The Chinese Government agrees that all mines in the neighbourhood of those owned by the Han-Yeh-Ping Company shall not be permitted without the consent of the said company to be worked by other persons outside of the said company, and further agrees that if it is desired to carry out any undertaking which it is apprehended may directly or indirectly affect the interests of the said company the consent of the said company shall first be obtained.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of effectively preserving the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following special articles:

The Chinese Government engages not to cede or lease to a third Power any harbour or bay or island along the coast of China.

Article 1.—The Chinese Central Government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs.

Article 2.—Japanese hospitals, churches, and schools in the interior of China shall be granted the right of owning land.

Article 3.—Inasmuch as the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government have had many cases of dispute between Japanese and Chinese police to settle, cases which caused no little misunderstanding, it is for this reason necessary that the police departments of the important places (in China) shall be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or that the police departments of these places shall employ numerous Japanese, so that they may at the same time help to plan for the improvement of the Chinese police service.

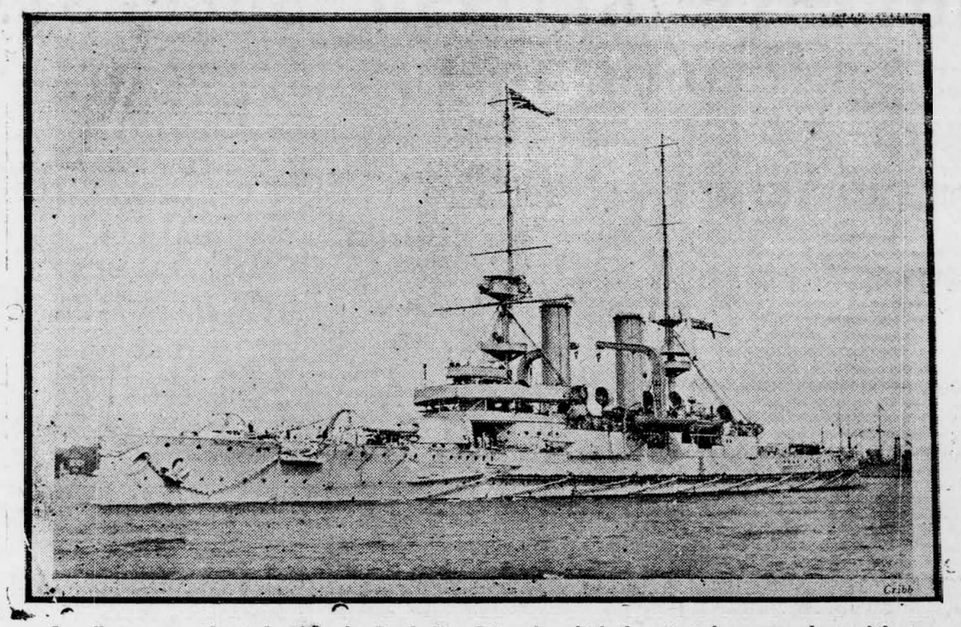
Article 4.—China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say, 50 per cent. or more of what is needed by the Chines Government), or that there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.

Article 5.—China agrees to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang, another line between Nanchang and Hangchau, and another between Nanchang and Chaochau.

Article 6.—If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways, and construct harbour works (including dockyards) in the Province of Fukien, Japan shall be first consulted.

Article 7.—China agrees that Japanese subjects shall have the right to propagate Buddhism in China.

HIS MAJESTY'S BATTLESHIP SWIFTSURE.



In all respects identical with the Battleship Triumph, which has just been torpedoed while in the Dardanelles.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

A STUDENT DEPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Another political suspect has been deported under the Defence of India Act. The District Magistrate of Dacca has ordered Sitanath Das, a B.A. class student of the Scottish Churches' College, Calcutta, to leave his native place in Naraingunge for Gaibanda in Rungpore district. Sitanath is a political suspect. He was an accused in the Rajendrapur train dacoity case but was discharged.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS FROM AFRICA.

PENAL SERVITUDE IN WEST-END SANDBAGGING CASE.

Charles Williams (64), a bookkeeper, and Annie Ferguson (40), who described herself as an actress, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court, London, on April 23, for robbing with violence Wladyslaw Gutowski and stealing from him jewellery to the value of about £1,000. Prisoners pleaded guilty to robbery with violence.

Williams was smartly dressed, Ferguson was dressed in black velvet and furs, and wore a hat trimmed with violets.

The evidence showed that the prosecutor on going to the prisoners' flat to offer some rings for sale was sandbagged, gagged, and robbed.

Mr. Justice Lawrence said the prisoners were dangerous international criminals, and showed not the smallest attempts to reform. William was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude and Ferguson to 10 years'.

The Judge complimented Detective-Inspector Ashley and Detective-Sergeants Leach and Hassell on "the remarkable piece of skill" by which they had tracked the prisoners down.

A detective stated that Ferguson was supposed to be the wife of a well-known American bank thief named Greason, and her real name was Annie Greason. "She is looked upon," he said, "as one of the most successful American thieves we have here to-day, and an associate of the best thieves."

Mr. Purcell, for the defence, said the prisoners were Americans. The woman was married in 1893, and did not know that her husband was a criminal. Within a year of her marriage her husband was sentenced to three years, and shortly after that to ten years. She declared that that was the cause of her downfall. She became the associate of criminals.

PROFESSOR INAYET KHAN'S CONCERT.

STRANGE INSTRUMENT HEARD IN LONDON.

Four Indian instrumentalists accompanied Professor Inayat Khan in a dreamy song, full of unaccustomed musical intervals, at a concert given at the Waldorf Hotel April 29, says the "Standard."

The Indians played, as far as one could tell by a single hearing, in the Eastern way, which has five notes to what we call an octave. Perhaps that is why the delicacy of the instruments appeared to be so wonderful and the singing of Inayat Khan seemed so difficult to understand. Lady Tree recited and Miss Adelaide Thomas played on the piano, but the special part of the concert was given by Sacha Votitchenko.

The story goes that Louis XIV had a very beautiful instrument made after the fashion of those described in the Bible. He called it the Tympanon, and gave it to his court musician, who was a Russian. Somehow or other it was discovered that this strange instrument, which is somewhere between a spinet and a harp in tone, with occasional deeper notes than either of them can produce, could fit the folk songs that are known along the edges of the Volga.

Sacha Votitchenko is the great-grandson of the old musician, but he has the instrument of King Louis, and he played the sad heroic melodies of the Volga on his wild half-piano in such a way as to leave the more musical part of his audience wondering. The instrument is curious, and the instrumentalist is clever.

Several very beautiful Russian songs were sung by Mme. Ratmirova.

THE ARRESTED RANGOON MERCHANT.

CONVEYED TO PUNJAB UNDER STRONG POLICE ESCORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

It is reported that a Mahomedan merchant of Rangoon named M.. Ali, who was recently arrested in Calcutta by order of the Government of India has been conveyed to the Punjab under strong police escort.

ROOTING MORALS IN NATURE.

"Fraternal Biology" is the notable phrase used by "Lens" in the "New Statesman," discussing the natural history of morals.

"As a schoolboy I had found a copy of Darwin's 'Origin' in a Quakers' Library," he says; "had seen in it only the unanswerable reply to what children are taught, and had surrendered helplessly until my first text-book of zoology taught me, quoting Herbert Spencer that *the essential principles of Christianity (and Buddhism and many other religions, of course) are natural after all.* Says that mighty thinker, 'If we define altruism as being all action which, in the normal course of things, benefits others instead of benefiting self, *then from the down of life altruism has been no less essential than egoism.*' 'Self-sacrifice is no less primoradial than self-preservation.'

"It may be useful to direct the reader's attention to the chief source of our present thought and knowledge on this subject of the natural sanction and origin of morality. Head and shoulders above all of us towers Spencer. His thirty-six years of work on the Synthetic Philosophy were all devoted to *the object of rooting morals in Nature,* when the superstitions of the past were being found out, and Nature was being represented as 'red in tooth and claw,' and morals seemed to be the baseless fabric of a vision. Read at least the perface to the 'Data of Ethics.'

"The next name is certainly that of Professor Patrick Geddes, who, in his twenties, took for his own what Spencer and Darwin had to teach him, and has been teaching us all ever since. The thinking partnership between him and Professor Thomson has served the truth and its students now for more than a quarter of a century. The natural origin and vital function, the 'survival value,' in Lloyd Morgan's phrase, of altruism, seen by Spencer, are discussed in the last chapter of Geddes and Thomson's little masterpiece, 'The Evolution of Sex,' first published in 1889. These authors have also given us a useful little 'New Tract for the Times,' called 'Problems of Sex,' published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. in 1912.

"Why have we suddenly wandered off into talking about sex, the reader may ask if theologian-like, he has not hitherto connected sex with anything but the opposite of morality? The answer is that sex is for parenthood, which is the future, the maintenance, the resurrection, the enhancement of life: that parenthood involves sacrifice on the part of the individual to the race, and that thus in reproduction is the natural root of morality."

LIMIT OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST "JIM LARKIN."

A decision by the House of Lords on April 29, went against Mr. Jim Larkin and two others on a question arising out of the Dublin dock dispute.

The case was an appeal by Mr. Larkin against an order requiring him to pay £200 damages to a stevedore named Long, whose men were called out. Long had refused to join an association of stevedores "formed at the suggestion of Larkin."

Lord Atkinson, who delivered the leading judgment, said that members of a trade union need not work for those for whom they did not desire to work, but it was equally true that the members of trades unions were bound to respect the right of other workmen to work for whom they pleased, so long as they did nothing illegal, and were also bound to respect the right of an employer to legally employ what workmen he chose.

The appeal was dismissed with costs, and the £200 damages was ordered to be handed over to Mr. Long.

Mr. C. S. Lloyd I.C.S., will be the civilian officer on the India Pilgrims Committee to be constituted for the Madras Presidency and the Hon. Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao is likely to be the non-official Indian representative.

A largely attended meeting was held yesterday at Allahabad to elect delegates to the special U. P. provincial conference. Nawab Abdul Majid presided. Mr. and Mrs. Ghandhi will not be able to attend it owing to modification in their programme.

LOADED DICE.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN ITALY

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following communication published by the "Daily Mail" during mail week from Mr. Robert Segar, its special correspondent at Rome, will be read with interest, now that Italy is no longer neutral:—

Italy to-day is neutral. To-morrow she may be at war. She has faced the same issue many times in her history, but never before with her whole existence in the scale. Bismarck, the Pope, France and England, Austria and Italy, were playing the great game of politics together thirty-five years ago and before. Only Bismarck has played his hand and gone.

The others still play on, some stronger, having formed new friendships, the Pope in theory disqualified but holding at this moment a political importance that can best be grasped by bearing in mind the analogous strength of Islam. Here in Rome a new generation is amazed and troubled at the infinite complexity and newness of the struggle. But the problems are the same; even the cries in the street that seem to threaten revolution and a new order of things are the same.

Baron Sonnino, the present Foreign Minister, has seen the business through since the days of Bismarck. Possibly on that account, in his unequalled knowledge, he feels that there is no call for him to work in public under the eye of the younger Italy that clamours to guide his hand over the old route. The man in the street is in the dark, guessing, talking bravely, shaking his fists, while the King, Salandra the Premier, and the Foreign Minister work in secret.

Italy has always wavered between France and Germany. Drawing her to France there have always been her Latin nationality, her language taken from the same stock, some trace still left of Napoleonic days; above all a common hatred of Austria. Socially, Paris has arrested the attention of Italy, and the intercourse has worked steadily and imperceptibly in favour of friendship. Nothing has drawn her into the arms of Germany but the tricks and chances of diplomacy. When she has been led away by Germany she has always had a racial sympathy for France. The Triple Alliance was jockeyed and achieved in spite of something in the blood of Italy. If Germany had not laboured to keep the two nations apart, the racial sympathy between them might have steered them both in friendship through the difficult time which succeeded the seizure of the temporal power. France was deeply shocked, and Bismarck whispered to France of faithless Italy and to Italy of sanctimonious, interfering France.

A BREACH IN THE FRIENDSHIP.

There was a breach in the friendship, and German diplomacy worked with both hands to keep the friends apart. Then 1870 came with its horde of Prussians overrunning France and Paris in desperate fear and sorrow. Italy, in spite of the King and the military party, stubbornly refused to assist. Meetings for war were held then, as meetings are to-day in every town of Italy. But nothing came of it all, and France, robbed of Alsace and Lorraine, sorely wounded, scraping together the indemnity that Prussia claimed as a term of peace, stood far away in sympathy from the friend who might have helped and remained unmoved. The Third Republic opened a new page in her history, but the seizure of temporal power was still rankling, and though in the succeeding years the Franco-Prussian War faded from memory, the Catholic Party held aloof from any thought of reconciliation. This religious obstacle was great, but not less was the desire of Italy to prove her claim to greatness by obtaining a share of the Meditrranean trade, which France looked upon as her own.

With these two weapons, religious bitterness and mutual maritime distrust, Bismarck was well armed at the Congress of Berlin. But his trickery went farther. Whispering to Italy and France, he urged them both to look to Tunis and to take it. Here was a great chance to set the two at loggerheads. It had this additional advantage, that it turned the eye of France away from her lost provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, for which she was still mourning, and held out prospects of a weakening war which would leave France powerless in his clutches. England at this point helped him by encouraging France to develop her influence in Tunis. But the trick failed for a time. France pledged her word to Italy that she would make no move without warning to Rome. So things might have remained if someone had not startled France into the belief that Italy was going to creep in ahead of her.

ANNEXATION OF TUNIS.

Regardless of Italy and England, France annexed Tunis in 1881. Rome believed that after Tunis Tripoli would fall to France and leave her in command of the Mediterranean, within easy snatching distance of Sicily. Worse still was the fear, engineered by Bismarck, that France would restore the Pope. Having laid his plans adroitly, the Chancellor waited for time to do the rest. There were once more meetings in Rome, cheers for a new Italy winning back her ancient greatness, big words and heated demonstrations crying for a partnership with Germany, and in the end Italy set out to Vienna and Berlin to join the Triple Alliance. Negotiations then, as now, dealt with the grievance of the Trentino. Austria wanted Italy to stand beside her in the event of war with Russia. Bismarck, in 1881, was talking of France and Russia arming against him. England he feared in the background. The Triple Alliance was signed next year.

As I write the streets are full of the old cries. The German Chancellor has talked of Tunis. Austria and Italy are still solving the problem of the Trentino. Italy, holding Tripoli at last, is tortured with the knowledge that Germany is contriving there against her. The Catholic issue is inverted, France being pointed at by Germany as infidel in the eyes of Catholic Rome. The players and the issues are the same. Only this makes the position full of intensity and fear for everyone, that war with Russia and France is not a possibility but an overwhelming fact for the Germany that still plays with loaded dice.

THE OUTLOOK IN PORTUGAL.

POLITICAL CLEANSING.

SUCCESS OF THE DICTATORSHIP.

In view of the recent militarist outbreak in Lisbon the following review of the condition of things in Portugal sent by the Lisbon correspondent of the "Times" will be read with interest:—

The present Cabinet, under the Premiership of General Pimenta de Castro, assumed office at times of exceptional difficulty. Readers of "The Times" will remember the pathetic letter in which President Arriaga begged his old friend to help him tide Portugal over the alarming crisis in her affairs. The letter in no way exaggerated the situation. The bitterness which the policy of the Democrats, then in power, had engendered in the other parties and the Army had reached a pitch which threatened civil war, so that a change of Cabinet to one free, or as free as possible, from party bias, with a firm hand to direct it, was not only desirable but absolutely necessary. Hence the President's appeal to General de Castro.

The events of the few weeks which have elapsed since the accession of the Castro Cabinet have proved on the whole the wisdom of President Arriaga's course of action. What may be termed the "benevolent dictatorship," established by the new Prime Minister, has been favourably received by all the parties, excepting, of course, the Democrats, whose organ, the "Mundo," pours forth daily floods of vituperation on the Government and everything connected with it. That this is allowed to continue unchecked is one of the signs of a far greater liberty than that enjoyed under former Ministries of the Republic, when the censoring and suppression was of almost daily occurrence.

General de Castro's avowed object is the political "sanitation" of the country, and it is no secret that his activities have been mainly directed against the Democrats, perhaps justly, for no other party contains so many undesirable elements nor has been so apt to exercise petty violence and reprisals when in power.

So far, the dictatorial measures have not been many, nor have they been of a nature to raise the ire of the nation. In fact, the only one savouring of repression was that which was recently promulgated, authorizing Civil Governors to dissolve those district or municipal councils which refuse to submit to the decrees emanating from the present Cabinet. This was a riposte to the endeavours of the Democrats, through their partisans on the councils, to hinder the working of the new electoral law.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

As regards the political outlook, it is at present somewhat nebulous. General de Castro may form a party of his own and secure for it a majority at the coming elections, or he may remain in power until the elections are over, and then hand the reins of office to the party heading the polls.

The first alternative is not very probable, for General de Castro is not a politician in the strict sense of the term, and, besides the difficulty he would experience in organising a party in the short time remaining before the elections, if these are held in June, as announced, trouble would commence for him at the opening of Parliament, pitted against adversaries of the calibre of Affonso Costa and others.

In any event, it is highly improbable that the Democrats will continue to be the ruling force in Portuguese politics, as in the past. Whether they will sit tamely down to their discomfiture is a moot point. Whispers of a rebellion in the North, engineered by them to oust the "Dictator" Castro, have been going the rounds. Nothing startling, however, is likely to occur, for the Premier appears to have full confidence in the great majority of the army, and this is a force which even the Democrats recognize as being a folly to run up against.

The action of the Monarchists remains to be considered. Strong, numerically speaking, their lack of cohesion and of leaders may prevent them from playing any important part, at all events in the immediate future. Several monarchist "centres" have been formed, but at present there does not seem much likelihood of their seriously contesting the elections. To all appearances their policy seems to be that of following the line of least resistance. They say that the Republic will fall of its own accord when thoroughly rotten, and point to the short-lived Spanish Republic as a precedent. A comforting philosophy, without doubt, and one that involves little exertion, but not conducive to rapid results.

NEW SORT OF TUBE LIFT.

For the past two months experiments have been in progress at certain tube stations in London where escalators are not in use, with the object of evolving a means of saving passengers' time in getting from the trains out into the street.

A new lift system has now been introduced at three important tube stations, Piccadilly-circus, Euston, and Great Central. These new lifts are electrically controlled, and carry no liftman, the gates closing and the lift starting automatically, and as soon as the lift comes to a standstill the gates open again automatically.

Men are stationed at the top and bottom of the lift to direct passengers. Similar lifts will be introduced at several other important centres in the near future.

HIGH COURT.

CROWN SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RUTTONJI CURSETJI WADIA v. THE KING EMPEROR (Bapuji S. Patel—Complainant.)

This was an application presented by Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the accused, to release the applicant on bail.

The accused was committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. H. S. Aston to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on the charge of criminal breach of trust under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of differences in invoices for the year 1914.

The application was not opposed and His Lordship ordered the accused to be and one surety in Rs. 10,000 without deposit. Mr. P. A. Hormasji to be accepted as surety without deposit.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

TYEBALI ALIBHOY AT HIS OLD GAME.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, the late Second Presidency Magistrate had disposed of a case in April 1908 in which Tyebali Alibhoy had was sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment. In view of the fact that Tyebali had only one previous conviction, the term of fifteen years was considered very severe and the sentence was reduced to seven years. The accused, after finishing his term of sentence, recommenced his old game.

On the 28th ultimo he was brought before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for effecting an entrance in the house of Mr. Dost Mahomad Peermahomad and trying to pick up something from it. As at that time he gave his name as Adamji Karimji, and as one recognised him he was treated as a first offender, and fined Rs. 20. In the meantime the residents of Malbar Hill lodged complaints with the police that their bungalows had been entered into and gold studs, links and buttons were stolen from them. Among the complainants were Professor Scrinze and Mr. B. M. Bahadurji. Inspector Spiers put himself in communication with the C. I. D. and Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki, Inspector of the C. I. D. who was looking out for the accused, concluded that these must be the "achievements" of Tyebali whose "modus operandi" was the same prior to his conviction before Sirdar Dastur. He was arrested on the 13th instant. A pair of gold links belonging to Prof. Scrinze, and seven gold buttons, and links belonging to Mr. Bahadurji were recovered from a Borah to whom they had been sold by the accused. A pair of gold links was also recovered for which there was no complaint. In consequence of this Inspector Spiers had a butaki beaten informing the residents of Malabar Hill about it. Thereupon Mrs. Eyres went to the Police Station and identified the pair of gold links as belonging to her husband which he had lost from his bed-room.

The accused was placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, at the instance of Khan Saheb Taki on three charges of theft and was sentenced to an aggregate term of six years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of four years after his release from jail.

The Magistrate complimented the Police on putting an end to Tyebali's career so soon.

The Borah, Khanbhoy Yusufali, to whom the stolen articles were sold by the accused was fined Rs. 150 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A CLERK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of four of the cases in which Inspector E. E. Morris, of the C. I. D. charged Peter George, a clerk employed at the Mazagon Court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of (1) Rs. 1,000 being the amount put in as an exhibit in a case of cheating, (2) Rs. 18 which was given to the accused with instructions to send the same to the Commissioner of Police as a reward to a Policeman, (3) property worth Rs. 169 and ten sovereigns which were in his charge as unclaimed property, and (4) a gramophone, four sovereigns and a pair of boots of the aggregate value of Rs. 92 and a currency note for Rs. 100.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced in the first case to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In the second case he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine or Rs. 60 or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the third case, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment; and on the fourth charge, he was convicted and sentenced two months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth case in which the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch and six currency notes of Rs. 50 each stands adjourned to Monday.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN VOLUNTEER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Inspector Fuller charged a European Volunteer, named John R. Grey, with stealing a silver watch belonging to one Dietz.

It was alleged that last month his kit was examined on his being taken to hospital, for an operation, and a silver watch was found in it. The watch was identified by the complainant as his.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence put before the Court. As he had several previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Excise Inspector Hudson charged a Hindu, named Thateram Scindia with carrying with him 1½ tolas of opium and 1 tola of chandul without a license. On Wednesday the accused came to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail when an Excise sepoy searched him on suspicion and found 1½ tolas of opium and 1 tola of chandul in a box which he had with him.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him to Rs. 20 or one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

On Thursday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Syed Yusuf, tindal of prow No. 297, was charged with sailing his vessel on the 22nd instant without lights at 10-15 p.m. Mr. Gulamali Moolji, holding Mr. Vijaykar's brief, appeared for the defence.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him Rs. 10.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate committed to the Sessions Mr. Ruttonji C. Wadia, lately salesman in the firm of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant. Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwalla, Solicitor and Mr. K. F. Nariman were for the defence.

REWARD FOR AN ABSCONDING MURDERER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Alipore District Police have offered a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an up-countryman named Gangaram who has absconded after murdering a woman of Chakraberia, Bhowanipore. It is reported that he took the deceased out for a drive in a motor car and after robbing her of bracelets stabbed her to death in a secluded spot in Nagtola Road in Ballygunge.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

RETURNED EMIGRANT'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 27.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday, Sohan Singh, father of Udham Singh (approver), himself a returned emigrant, deposed to the seditious character of the writings of the "Ghadar" newspaper and the meeting of Indians held at 'Frisco, at which seditious and inflammatory speeches were delivered. In this respect he corroborated the approver Amar Singh's evidence. He left San Francisco for India by the Manchuria with some of the accused and briefly described the main incidents of the voyage. Witness's evidence about the initiation of the idea of the Chabba dacoity followed the lines of his son Udham Singh's deposition, except that the witness tried to minimise his own sympathies with the party.

Lachman Singh of Padri confirmed some details in Udham Singh's evidence.

Sehan Singh of Virpal mentioned briefly the starting of the Manchuria for India from San Francisco.

Court Inspector Didar Singh, a relation of accused Indar Singh, deposed to the circumstances of the production of a hacksaw by Indar Singh.

Constable Rattan Singh proved the pieces of bombs which he found in a street at Chabba on the morning after the dacoity.

Kundan Lal, a relative of Mehta Anand Kishore, deposed to the purchase of 45 tolas of gold for Rs. 1,013 from Amar Singh (approver) through Metha Anand Kishore. Part of the money was borrowed the police the witness at first denied having made the transaction, but eventually admitted and produced the gold.

Jaggan Nath (goldsmith) and druggist Ram Saran gave corroborative evidence.

Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon, Jullundur, gave evidence about the two post mortems on the dead bodies of Beli Ram and dacoit Amli, and injuries arising out of the Chabba dacoity. Witness also identified pieces of bombs taken out from the wounded villagers.

Rai Sahib Ram Ditta, Jailer deposed to the key and the writing in cypher code found on the person of Indar Singh Granthi when the latter was interned in Montgomery central jail, as well as the statement which the accused made to the witness of his free will.

L. Gokhal Chand, assistant jailer, Multan, proved the reports he had sent about the statements made to him by Sohan Singh (accused). These statements which were read out in the Court mentioned various prominent agitators and dwelt on the seditious views and ideals of Sohan Singh. Witness had also intercepted a letter from one Kidar Nath, Chauk Matti, Lahore, to the address of one of the convicts in the Alipore case now imprisoned in the Multan Jail.

Lambardar Tharaj Singh of Padhana deposed to the search of Harnam Singh's house on the 18th February 1915, when the man was away from the village.

Inspector Amir Ali of the C. I. D. made a corroborative statement in which he proved that the papers written in Gurmukhi and the cypher code were found on the person of Indar Singh Granthi. From Shar Singh he recovered a leaflet in Gurmukhi on Mr. Tilak's release. Kirpal Singh (police spy) gave him a copy of "Ghadar Sandesa," while a pistol which he showed him on 16th February, was returned to him by the witness. Witness was one of the police party which raided Lahore house No. 1. He then went on to detail the houses, shops, dharmsalas, villages and persons that Mula Singh (approver) mentioned in his statement and witness had visited and also enumerated the articles he had found at various places and the manner of their disposal. Witness further described the results of his investigation into the Chabba dacoity identifying revolvers, cartridges and other things recovered by him from various sources. Witness deposed to the circumstances of the arrest of some of the accused.

Th 195th witness is now being examined.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

SENTENCE IN WASEYAWALA DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 27.

In the Kot Waseyawala dacoity case yesterday, the Special Tribunal sentenced Pulaman to five years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement. The Tribunal then commenced the Basti Bahamni case from Jhang.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

EARL AS R. A. M. C. PRIVATE.

Explaining the absence of Lady Crawford at a bazaar at Ormskirk, Lancashire, the Hon. Rose Bootle Wilbraham said Lady Crawford had written to her stating that that day she and her children were saying good-bye to her husband, the Earl of Crawford, who was going to the front as a stretcher-bearer with the Royal Army Medical Corps, which he joined a few weeks back as a private.

Lord Crawford was formerly Lord Balcarres, M.P., for the Chorley division for many years.

AMAZING MARRIAGE.

UNCERTAIN IF ALREADY DIVORCED.

FARTHING DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Lilian Cooper, residing at Coburg mansions, Handel-street, Brunswick-square, brought an action before Mr. Justice Darling on April 23, for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Horace Arthur Bruce Champman, of Hogarth-road, Earl's Court. Mr. Chapman was described as a skilful tennis player who had played in championships. One farthing was awarded as damages.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that she had not been blessed with the happiness and protection which some women were fortunate enough to enjoy. She had a daughter 14 or 15 years of age. She had given up a man who had for a number of years been her friend to become the defendant's wife. At Wimereux, near Boulogne, the parties went through a form of marriage. Shortly after the ceremony the parties returned to London and went to a letter which showed the defendant to be a married man, and, under the circumstances, the ceremony they had gone through in France proved a bogus one.

Counsel proceeded to read various letters from the defendant to the plaintiff. From his home in Swanage, Dorsetshire, he wrote on January 7 last year:—

My dearest Grace.—You see I am getting more affectionate. I wonder if you are. So glad to hear from you. Please keep it up. I heard from my own solicitors, who are also solicitors to the trustees of my mother's estate. I can see no hitch at all. The matter will go through quickly I will come up to town, and when next we meet will put a question to you, which, if you say "Yes," will alter my life and yours too, I hope you will say "Yes." Au revoir, my dearest Grace. I am sure you will never regret having me. Yours always affectionately.

Counsel said that after that letter the defendant succeeded in overcoming the plaintiff's scruples with regard to throwing over the arrangement with her friend.

"THANK YOU FOR LOVING ME."

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do you mean that she was living with another man, and that she gave him up and went with the defendant on his promise to marry her?

Counsel replied that that was so. He went on to read various letters which the defendant wrote to the plaintiff after the marriage ceremony at Boulogue. In one, dated April 21 last year, he addressed her as "My darling Wife," and wrote:—

I spent yesterday with Bill. . . . I went to——in the afternoon. I hope you will find the bicycle all right. I am playing Peter to-morrow, Thursday, and Saturday. I miss you very much. Long to be in your arms again. Thank you so much for loving me. Forgive me when I am feverish and irritable. A kiss to Gracie.—Yours always, Bruce.

Counsel explained that the defendant was a very good tennis player, and that "Gracie" was a daughter of the plaintiff. After the marriage the defendant took up the position of being a sort of stepfather to the child.

Miss Cooper stated that her father was a game-keeper. She came to London six years ago, had been employed in a theatrical sketch. In January last year the defendant asked her if she would marry him. In February, 1914, they went to Boulogne together, and stayed a week, and on March 9 they were married before the Vice-Consul. The marriage certificate was produced.

After the marriage she discovered a letter dated March 24 from Swanage. It ran:—

Bruce.—After what you have done you have passed completely out of the life of the twins and myself. We are leaving here, so if ever you have any communication to make to us it must come through Mr. Jones, your family lawyer, who will always have my address.—Beatrice Chapman.

P.S.—I have also sent to Mr. Jones the sealed envelope you left in the despatch box.

"HAD NOT BEEN DIVORCED."

The defendant, she stated, said that the letter was from his housekeeper; that it was done out of jealousy. Afterwards she learned from the defendant's lawyers that there was a Mrs. Chapman at Swanage, and that he had not been divorced. He went out one morning, but he never returned.

In cross-examination the witness said that at various times the defendant gave her £10, £50, and £80, and later allowed her £100 a year.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Suppose you get a verdict against him to-day, will you then go and prosecute him for bigamy?—I think it is only right.

Mr. Pollock.—Do you intend to take proceedings against him for bigamy?—I think it is only right. He has done wrong.

Mr. Justice Darling,—It is quite true. All bigamists ought to be prosecuted.

The witness admitted that the defendant, when he first met her, told her he was a married man, but he also told her in November, 1913, that he was divorced. Up to the time she learned from the lawyers that there was a Mrs. Chapman she believed him to be divorced. Since she promised to marry the defendant she had never seen or written to the man she had previously lived with. She believed the defendant's story that he was a divorced man, because he said his wife had married again.

Mr. Pollock (to the plaintiff).—Do you believe that Mr. Chapman believed he was divorced?—Yes. I am sure he believed it.

Mr. Justice Darling.—The only question is whether he promised to marry her.

Mr. Pollock.—And he has done it.

Mr. Justice Darling.—No, no (laughter).

Mr. Pollock.—The question is that there was a contract under which both parties took the risk of there being a divorce.

Mr. Justice Darling.—That is to say he did not promise to marry her, but only to go through a form of marriage which might or might not be legal.

Mr. Pollock.—At the risk of both parties and the knowledge of both parties.

M. Pollock, opening the defence, said that his client had been threatened with exposure and a charge of bigamy, but he had refused to pay. His case was that the defendant promised so far as he could to marry the plaintiff, being uncertain at the time whether or not there had been a divorce. In 1908 the defendant had a bad illness and he believed that his wife had divorced him. The plaintiff was quite aware of the uncertainty, and agreed to take the risk.

The defendant, giving evidence, said that he was married in 1891, and had two daughters. In 1908 he had a severe nervous breakdown, which lasted for about two years. For a time he had an attendant to walk about with him.

Cross-examined, the witness said that at the time he went through the ceremony of marriage with the plaintiff he was not sure that he was divorced. He still thought there was a chance of the marriage with plaintiff being a real one, because he believed that the lady residing at Swanage was not his wife, but a woman resembling her.

Mr. Storry Deans.—That is rather odd. Did not your counsel admit that you were a married man?—That I had been a married man.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Supposing he is not married, he does not become married because his counsel admits it (laughter.)

Mr. Storry Deans—For the purposes of this action he is married (laughter). (To defendant). Why did you think you were divorced?—Because of what happened in 1907.

[illegible] some friends, and there was a lady there with whom, I got infatuated.

It seems to be a hobby of yours (laughter). What occurred?—The lady had a house at Blackpool, and she asked me and my friends to stay two months. I went and stayed two months, and when I was about to leave I said to her, "When writing to me at Swanage write only to my club, and not to my house."

IT WAS ONLY PLATONIC.

"Afterwards," continued the defendant, "I was expecting a telegram from her to know whether I could go up again. The telegram, although addressed to the club, unfortunately was delivered at the house (laughter), and I found it open when I got there. The telegram read:—'Looking forward to seeing you next week, darling. Fondest love.' My wife, of course, wanted an explanation (laughter). I said we were very friendly, but it was only platonic, and that we called each other by our own Christian names. My wife said 'I thought there was another woman in it', (laughter.) Just before Christmas my wife asked if I was going north again. I replied 'Yes,' and she said, 'If you go you will find me gone when you come back.' After I came back I was taken ill, and women came in resembling my wife and my twin daughters."

Mr. Justice Darling.—It may be that you ought to have been divorced, but what made you think you had been?—In connection with Blackpool.

What made you think your wife had divorced you?—I found these other people in the house—a woman resembling my wife, but shorter than her, and I came to the conclusion that my wife had divorced me and had married a man who used to be a paying guest.

How do you know these people are not your wife and daughter?—because I have eyes my lord.

Why did you get married at Boulogne?—I do not know. It struck me that I might have been divorced in France, and I know Boulogne very well.

In answer to Mr. Storry Deans, witness said that he had an income of £1,000 a year.

Mr. Pinkney, residing at Buntingford, gave evidence to the effect that the lady living at Swanage as Mrs. Chapman was his sister, and the defendant's wife. The defendant's delusions on the subject had given great pain to the family. During his illness the defendant was under the delusion that Mrs. Chapman was his housekeeper.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at one farthing, and Mr. Justice Darling entered judgment for that sum, with costs.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS.

COURT DECISION WHICH WILL EFFECT ROYAL WARRANTS.

The appeal of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association from the refusal of Mr. Justice Eve to make an order expunging three trade marks owned by the Imperial Tobacco Company, which consisted partly of the Prince of Wales's feathers, from the register has been dismissed in the Court of Appeal.

For the appellants Sir Robert Finlay contended that the use of the marks in question by the respondents was calculated to deceive by leading to the belief that the royal warrant had been granted by the Prince of Wales, and that the tobacco was used by the Prince and the late King.

During the course of the arguments, Mr. Sheldon, representing the attorney to the Prince of Wales, told the court that the Prince objected to such marks, and if this judgment stood the effect of it would be that warrants which Princes of Wales had for many years issued to tradesmen would be affected.

The Master of the Rolls, in the course of his judgment, said the three marks in question had been in use for many years, and had been registered when there was no statutory prohibition against the use of such marks, and could not be removed unless they were calculated to deceive. He could not accept the view that the mere use of the Prince of Wales's feathers by a trader would lead anybody, not brought up in the atmosphere of warrant-holders, to believe that the person using them was a royal warrant-holder. He agreed with the decision of Mr. Justice Eve. The lords justices concurred.

THE SILENT DUCHY.

LUXEMBOURG UNDER GERMAN RULE

Since the Germans swarmed over the frontier at the beginning of the war Luxembourg has been a closed book to the world, writes the Lausanne correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Your "Man in the Street" is exceedingly well-informed about the different phases of the war. He can trace in a masterly fashion the various moves and counter-moves of the Russians in the eastern theatre; no instance of 'Kultur' and "frightfulness" in Belgium has escaped his censure and he is even au courant with the more obscure events in Egypt and Near East. Ask him what is happening in Luxembourg and he will be at a loss for an answer.

A recent visit to that unfortunate Duchy has revealed the fact that, although not conquered and annexed as Belgium, or invaded in the sense that the North of France has been, it is, nevertheless, absolutely under German control. That means to say that the Germans have not merely utilised the territory, as they allege, for the passage of their armies to the seat of war, a convenience for which due payment "will" be made, but they are actually ruling the country through their military authorities. There is no real difference between Belgium and the French territory occupied by the bourg. There are always from 10,000 to 12,000 Prussians in occupation, and all the stations, viaducts, bridges, tunnels, &c., are guarded by their sentries, whilst the post and telegraph services are also under Prussian control, all letters and telegrams being censored at Treves.

CROWN PRINCE'S ADVENTURES.

If public resentment cannot find adequate exprssion in Parliament, it acquires greater force on that account in private, and most interesting conversations may be heard nightly in the cafs. Curiously enough, the private soldiers as a whole appear to be in sympathy with the natives and impart a good deal of military knowledge to them. In this way it has become general knowledge in Luxembourg that the Germans lost upwards of 60,000 men in the battle of Sedan on Stepternber 1 and 2 and over 40,000 at Longwy, where the Crown Prince, to put it charitably, suffered a "serious nervous breakdown," and was only rescued alive at the sacrifice of an enormous number of men. He is spoken of in terms of the greatest possible contempt by the soldiers, and his military exploits are a standing joke among the natives. Since he acquired this distinction, the Crown Prince has spent the major portion of his time recuperating in safety and riotous dissipation in Luxembourg.

Conversations with German soldiers bore out to the fullest degree the statements recently made by "Eye-Witness" regarding the exceedingly brutal treatment of German privates by their officers. Even on the parade grounds in Luxembourg the soldiers are booted, fisted, and generally maltreated worse than animals for the slightest inefficiency, and these same men openly swear that they will seek the first opportunity on the battlefield to exact their revenge for this cruelty. They say that the actual lists of losses among officers are enormous and never recorded, and estimate that at least 50 per cent. of these losses are at the hands of their own men, and, soldiers returning to Luxembourg from the front have even boasted of what they have done in that direction.

SIX £5,000 A YEA DOCTORS IN THE NAVY.

According to Dr. Macnamara £5,000 a year is paid to the following civilian doctors or surgeons as consultants in the Navy Medical Service: Mr. G. L. Cheatle, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Mr. Raymond Johnson, Sir W. Macewen, Mr. H. D. Rolleston and Mr. G. R. Turner. The employment of eight consultants was approved before the war.

The whole time of these consultants is at the disposal of the Admiralty. Private practice is not forbidden, but must not interfere with naval duties.

A COURAGEOUS ACT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall feel grateful by your publishing the following letter and bringing to the notice of the authorities concerned the brave act of the persons who rendered valuable assistance to two Khoja ladies who were nearly drowned by being caught in the sudden high tide on the Versowa Shores in front of Jugmohandas' house. The said two ladies found themselves at the mercy of the waves, and were seeking assistance from people of the nearest house, by waving their hands, as they could not cry out for help. A Christian ayah seeing the dangerous condition of the two helpless ladies at once jumped in and ran to their rescue. She got one of the ladies to sit on her back and by strenuous efforts succeeded in coming close to the other helpless lady. The other lady at once caught the ayah by her hair and the condition of the three became most critical and perilous. Seeing that the lives of three persons were in great danger an European gentleman by name Mr. Nash, working in a Railway company and who was stopping in Mr. Britto's bungalow, with his man, swam to the place where the three persons were struggling for their lives and with their assistance they dragged to the shore one of the ladies, and the other was brought to shore by the ayah. As the tide was high, the swimmers had to struggle hard to reach the shore. The heroic deed of the three swimmers has beyond doubt saved two precious lives and earned the blessings of their beloved ones. The chivalrous conduct of the three swimmers deserves to be treated with some mark of appreciation at the hands of the near relations of the saved and also at the hands of the Government by the bestowal of some mark of distinction in shape of a medal or some substantial gift.—Yours etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

Bombay, May 27.

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FIGHT FOR ST. JULIEN.

FINE WORK BY BRITISH TERRITORIALS.

THE GUNS AT ARRAS.

Foot by foot, it is true, but after all with considerable speed, our line is again being straightened out to its original positions north of Ypres, writes the special correspondent of the "Morning Post" from the north of France on April 23, and the bulge caused by the savage onslaught of the two army corps with which Von Hindenburg attempted to push apart the French and British armies operating in the district is steadily being repaired. It seems fairly certain that Von Hindenburg is paying his long-promised visit to the Western front, and this apostle of massed formations has been hurling his hordes to death with the same brutal recklessness as he displayed on the Vistula. His success has been even less than in Russia, for the Allies' recovery from the first shock has been more rapid, and his original plan, which, it appears, was to effect a breach in our lines, may already be said to have failed. Fighting is still going on, but it is we who are again on the offensive.

Although the major part of the glory of the Langemarck battle, as it seems to be called, properly belongs to the Canadians, it must not be overlooked that English Territorials were in it too, and bore themselves with the utmost gallantry. For many of them it was their baptism of fire, but on all hands I hear warm eulogies of their steadiness and courage. They behaved like seasoned troops.

It is admitted that the Germans are brave, steady soldiers in the kind of fighting to which they have been drilled, but when the tables are turned upon them and their mechanical methods upset they break up very quickly.

THE GERMAN GAS MEN.

Our lines between Ypres-St. Julien and towards Langemarck, as they were when the big fight started are faced by a long gentle slope in the country down which the Germans came. It was between four o'clock and half past four that the gas began to came to the British lines, and thereafter St. Julien was subjected to an intense bombardment for half an hour. At 5.30 the German advance began, preceded by gas-men in a kind of diver's costume. Behind these again came the bomb-throwers.

The first advance led past the corner of the Canadian line, when the advancing masses were caught in an enfilading fire, which inflicted very heavy loss upon them. Then, however, the gasthrowers got into range of the French lines, with the result that the break occurred. Upon this two battalions of Canadians, the 10th and the 16th, were brought up, and hurled themselves on the Germans, who had cut round behind the lines. As already reported, this checked the German advance, and the enemy retired into a little wood between Pilkem and St. Julien, where they rapidly threw up earthworks, and by rushing in a large number of machine guns constituted a little fortress of the place, thereby in their turn checking our advance.

Early on Friday morning the 1st and 2nd Canadian Brigades advanced to attack the little wood. They were preceded by bomb-throwers, a section which is particularly well organised in the Canadian Army. These men move rapidly forward, scattered in open formation. They are armed with rifles and have percussion hand-grenades in belts about their waists, which they throw as they go. This fight lasted almost the whole day, and the Germans had been driven from the wood when orders were received for the line to retire so as to maintain intact the contact with the French.

During this time the Germans had taken possession of the ruins of St. Julien, and with large numbers of machine guns they promptly proceeded to turn the little village into a fortress. On Friday afternoon reinforcements, consisting of British Territorials, were brought round from behind Ypres and moved to the assault of St. Julien. Detachments of the Buffs were already with the Canadians, but these fresh Territorials included the 5th Yorks, the West Kents, and the Gloucesters. The taking of St. Julien was one of those brilliant minor affairs of which this war has been full, but which in any former campaign would have been writ large upon the page of history. It was a little epic in itself. Up the open road and along the banks of the little River Haanebeck they poured, mowed down by the murderous machine guns in the ruined houses and a fair mark for the artillery further on. With dauntless courage they bore it for hours until at last in one final rush they gained the place. Then among the ruins they got a little of their own back with the bayonet, for the Germans had held their ground. It was here that the greatest number of machine guns was captured and the deadliest slaughter effected. The pity of it is that the Territorials could not enjoy the full fruits of their gallant conduct, for with the remodelling of our line St. Julien was too far advanced and had to be abandoned again.

THE GERMAN GUNS.

During all this time the German artillery, which includes many of their heaviest weapons, had been pouring an appalling hurricane of shot from the Houthulst woods and Poelcappelle upon the whole of our territory down to Ypres. In a farm near Wieltje a 17-inch shell very nearly succeeded in wiping our a headquarters. The officers, too, had a very bad time in getting out, because the place was exposed to shrapnel on both sides. All the little places in the district have been utterly destroyed. St Julien, Wieltje, St. Jean, the suburbs of Ypres, Brielen, and even Vlamertinghe.

Upon one occasion, in a part of the battle almost all the horses were shot down, and the German shooting was so deadly that ammunition supplies could not get up. The ammunition had thus to be carried by men a distance of between a mile and a mile and a half.

The battle is still raging all along the line from Ypres to Bixschoote. Meanwhile in the Arras district another great engagement is commencing. I am told that from the number of guns employed and the concentration of fire the artillery preparation that is now going on exceeds in intensity even the great bombardments of Neuve Chapelle and Ypres. Details are not yet to hand of the scope of this newest phase.

THE VON PAPPENHEIM INCIDENT.

RUSSIAN PROTEST TO CHINA.

The dangers to which China is subjected through German activities has been strikingly exemplified in the case of von Pappenheim, the German Military Attache at Peking, writes the "Morning Post" correspondent at Tientsin. This gentleman disappeared from the capital some weeks ago with a party of eight of his countrymen, ostensibly for the purpose of a hunting excursion into Mongolia. This was the object of his trip notified to the Chinese authorities when his passports were applied for. A week or two later it became known that the real objective of von Pappenheim and his party was a certain tunnel on the Chinese Eastern Railway, near Tsitsihar; that the party had taken with it a large quantity of explosives for wrecking the said tunnel; and that, finding it too closely guarded to carry out their project, they had endeavoured to bribe the Chinese troops in the locality to assist them in overpowering the railway guards and carrying their plot into execution.

On receipt of this information the Russian Minister at once demanded an explanation of the incident from the Chinese Government, and particularly of the issue of passports enabling the Germans to reach the proximity of the Russian railway. He also demanded that Capt. von Pappenheim's name should be expunged from the Diplomatic List. The Chinese Government in turn protested to and demanded an explanation from the German Minister, who returned the evasive reply that he knew nothing of von Pappenheim's movements since he had left "for the front." It is obvious that this explanation will not prove convincing. The circumstances under which Herr von Hintze, the new German Minister, arrived in China—travelling as a Norwegian supercargo—are well known, and it is incredible that he can have been ignorant of Von Pappenhem's designs, and of the issue of passports entitling his party to travel in Mongolia.

In well-informed circles the view is held that the Russian Minister should insist upon Herr von Hintze being given his passports and asked to leave the country. There are several instances in which Diplomatic Agents have been dealt with in this manner for much less flagrant offences. Moreover, the effect of such a course upon German prestige in the Far East would be disastrous. A country whose Minister arrived here in the guise of a supercargo and was dismissed in less than three months would not be held in high esteem by the Chinese. It seems high time that a salutary example should be made for the purpose of checking German intrigues and conspiracies in the Far East. Had von Pappenheim succeeded in his mission the consequences to China would have been most disastrous. She would hae been held strictly to account by Russia for the commission of such an outrage upon Chinese territory, and as Russia now has her hands quite full it is by no means improbable that the exaction of full reparation would have been delegated to Japan.

WEEKLY MAIL OF THE FORCES.

NEARLY 8,000,000 LETTERS AND PARCELS.

Some striking figures were given recently by the Postmaster-General in his annual statement to the House of Commons to show the effect of the war upon the Post Office.

As the result of a fall of over £2,000,000 in revenue and a rise of more than £250,000 in outlay, the department closed the financial year with a profit of £3,250,000 instead of £5,500,000. This year, it is estimated, the profit will further decline to £1,500,000. One branch of the Post Office— the Savings Bank—is thriving. It is a gratifying indication of trade and industrial prosperity, the the Postmaster-General observed, that the deposits for the quarter ended March 31 exceeded the withdrawals by £1,400,000.

Other facts stated by Mr. Hobhouse may be summarized as follows:—

About 35,000 postal servants have joined the colours. Of these 700 or 800 have been killed and many wounded. In their places 20,000 men not of military age and 5,000 women have been engaged.

There are still 11,000 men of military age in the postal service(6,000 unmarried). The question whether they could not give more useful service in the Army or in armament works is under consideration.

About 1,200 postal servants are engaged in France in handling the correspondence of the Army. Some 400,000 letters and 50,000 parcels are sent daily to France; 250,000 letters and 5,000 parcels weekly to the Dardanelles and Egypt; and 4,500,000 letters and 45,000 parcels weekly to the fleet.

Referring to the suspension of telegraphic facilities for race meetings, the Postmaster-General took occasion to warn the public that a further curtailment of postal facilities might become necessary. He also announced that the Government had agreed, at the suggestion of the postal servants, to submit the question of their claim for a war bonus to arbitration.

ALLIES OF THE SEA.

STIRRING STORY OF FRENCH SAILOR.

THE GAULOIS' PART IN THE DARDANELLES FIGHT.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" sends a translation of a graphic narrative of the bombardment in the Dardanelles on March 18 by French and British warships written by a French seaman on board the Gaulois. It is in a letter to his mother, and contains many interesting details not previously published.

"British ships of the latest type," he writes, "were to begin the bombardment at long range, and some old vessels were to go in front of them to see if any mines were about, to blow them up and to bombard the forts close in shore. It was the French Admiral who claimed the honour of holding this dangerous post.

"For an hour, during which everything went off splendidly, no ships were seriously hurt, and two forts of Chanak were blown up. The Gaulois had smashed up a battery when some howitzers which we could not see began to fire upon us. On account of the number of vessels engaged in a relatively narrow space, it was very difficult to manoeuvre, and, above all, it was necessary to avoid the shells of our own ships firing through the gaps in our line.

THE BOUVET'S END.

"Very rapidly the howitzer battery obtained our range. The first shot fell astern, bits of shell penetrating the turret and lightly wounding several men. Then other shots fell close around us, and finally a high explosive shell burst in the water close enough to do some damage. At first it was hardly noticed; exactly at that moment the poor Bouvet, about three kilometres away from us, struck a mine, gave a leap, and just one minute 30 seconds later disappears keel in air.

"We rushed off at 17 knots to rescue the survivors. The Suffren remained with the English scouts in the fatal waters, giving a brisk answer to the Turks, who did not fail to bombard this crowd of craft.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SHIPS.

"At that moment something splendid took place. The English, seeing the way in which we were suffering, did not wish to have it said that they had sent us as mine scavengers to protect themselves, and just as we went they assembled a division, which went to occupy the line we had left. That cost them two ships, but they were able to rescue the crews.

"However, steaming dead slow, we tried to leave the Strait, but the Turks began to fire shrapnel at us. Fortunately, the Charlemagne was there, and her fire silenced all the little batteries who tried to conceal themselves.

"At that time our commandant behaved in a very 'chic' way. Refusing to listen to those who advised him to lay up as soon as possible on the Turkish coast, he attempted to do the impossible. The stokers in their quarters were recalled on duty and what heroism it was for these men to go down to the depths at such an hour, when the ship was at the mercy of a bulkhead!

"Half the crew were transferred to two English torpedo destroyers who had hailed us, and we started off again at three knots. Quite a little fleet of boats escorted us, ready to pick us up if that were necessary.

"Very politely some English officers came on board from one of these boats in order to give the proper signals to the English warships. Wishing to be smart to the last the commandant 'manned ship' when we passed a cruiser which had hoisted the standard of a British General.

"Immediately some English divers got to work and without a pause for forty-eight hours they worked in shifts, and in spite of the wind which rose we were able to get off and reach Tenedos.

NO TRACE OF ANXIETY.

"The men, on the day of battle, behaved well. For not a single moment was there any panic. The officers were all they ought to have been. As for me I can assure you that believing firmly in the loss of the ship, but relying on my strength as a swimmer I did not experience the least emotion of fear. Even after the effect of a bursting shell, which seemed to give one a tremendous blow in the face, I was only dazed and astonished and remained ten seconds trying to regain my wits, which I heard, as though in a dream, the flag-lieutenant shouting "To the pumps! To the pumps!"

"As a matter of fact the explosions had set fire to the mats which were designed especially to put out fires, and because of our store of shells it was a question of urgency. The losses sustained that day were cruel, but did not affect our moral in the very least. Other ships are going to take our place.

"The English officers themselves said, 'We shall bring as many warships as are necessary to get through.' Troops will be there also and experience will be on our side. Success is only postponed.

SIR W. RAMSAY AND BERLIN CHEMISTS

At a special meeting of the German Chemical Association held in Berlin on April 28, to consider the question of excluding Sir William Ramsay from membership in consequence of certain depreciatory criticism of Germany, it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance until the end of the war so that Sir William might have an opportunity of defending himself.

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THE BALKANS AND THE WAR.

LIGHT ON M. VENIZELOS' RESIGNATION

An address on "The Balkans and the settlement of the war" was recently delivered in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts, London, by Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, Mr. Buxton, who looked none the worse for his recent experience in the Near East, where it will be remembered he and his brother, Mr. Noel Buxton, were shot by a would-be assassin, said that he wished to insist on the close connection that existed between the state of affairs in the Balkans and the present war, and on the considerations that arose with regard to the ultimate settlement of the Balkans. The Austro-Serbian quarrel was really a big quarrel, deep-rooted, inveterate and pregnant with possibilities of war. The idea that the quarrel was got up by Germany could only provoke a smile from those who knew the facts. In the Balkans the war was regarded as first and foremost a war between Austria and Russia. He believed it was not beyond the power of statesmanship to obtain the support of all the Balkan States for the Triple Entente, but this could only be done by a plain and precise declaration of their terms by the Triple Entente without expecting the small States to bargain among themselves. Considerable light had been thrown on the importance of this policy by the recent revelations in Greece. It now appeared that in January last M. Venizelos had proposed that Kavala should be ceded by Greece to Bulgaria in return for the acquisition of far greater territories in the Smyrna district of Asia Minor. This was partly with a view to establishing friendly relations with Bulgaria and paving the way for Balkan unity. Those who knew the difficulties which M. Venizelos had to face would agree that this was a signal proof of the moral courage and political foresight of that great statesman. It proved that such concessions as these were necessary, and it proved also that it was extremely difficult for Balkan statesmen to make them voluntarily, for the proposal led to the fall of the Minister who made it. If M. Venizelos had been able to say to his countrymen that he was merely accepting conditions laid down by the Great Powers of the Triple Entente in return for great accessions of territory, he would not have fallen, and the help of Greece would have been secured, while it would also have been much easier to secure the help of Bulgaria. It was even possible that if such terms were laid down now, M. Venizelos might be restored to power, as he could then contend that his policy had been vindicated. The issue at stake in the Near East was nothing less than this; whether or not a permanently peaceful settlement should be brought about. Such a settlement was possible if the principle of nationality were followed. But it could only be brought about by the victory of the Triple Entente. The union of the Serbo-Croat race and the Roumanian race could only be secured at the expense of Austria-Hungary, and mainly of Hungary. The union and freedom of the Greek race could only be secured at the expense of Turkey in Asia. If Serbia, Greece, and Roumania secured some expansion outside the limits of the Balkan Peninsula, they would be in a position to concede to Bulgaria those portions of territory within the Peninsula which ought, in justice, to be Bulgarian.

SAVED BY THE FLAG.

An heroic story is told of Dr. Harry P. Packard, doctor of the Presbyterian Mission in Urmia, in Persia. Turks and Kurds attacked and massacred the Assyrian Christians. Then Dr. Packard risked his life in a successful effort to prevent a massacre at Geogtopa, where 3,000 Assyrians made their last stand.

They had fought for three days, and all their ammunition was gone. At this juncture Dr. Packard unfurled an American flag and advanced between the lines. His act resulted in the saving of all but 200 of the Assyrians. These had been burned in a church.

Fifteen thousand Assyrian Christians have taken refuge under the protection of the American mission station, while 2,000 are at the French mission.

LARGEST CLUB IN THE WORLD.

EVERY 'TOMMY' & 'JACK' A MEMBER.

"I often hear men say, 'What ho! for the Union Jack Club when peace is declared.' If the peole at home could only see the cheery faces of our lads out here, in spite of the hardships of trench life, they would be prouder than ever of our gallant boys."

This is an extract from a letter read by Col. Sir Edward Ward at the annual meeting of the Union Jack Club. It came from a regimental sergt.-major now at the front, and indicated how much the men in the services appreciate the work of the club, of which every man below commissioned rank is a member, thus making it the largest club in the world.

Sir Edward had other messages. The King wrote:—

I am glad to learn that notwithstanding the anxieties during the past year it has been possible to show a small profit, and that the extension of the privileges of the club to all the forces of the Empire has been much appreciated.

Queen Mary also sent a gracious message. Her Majesty is—

Pleased to know that the work in connection with the club continues to be satisfactorily carried on, and her Majesty wishes all those associated with it every success in their efforts.

Sir Edward Ward remarked that while many West End clubs had a roll of honour giving the names of members at the front, their roll of honour would include the whole British Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces under commissioned rank.

Reviewing the work of the club, Sir Edward mentioned that members of the Naval Division, the R.N.V.R., the Territorials, the new Armies, and the Colonials, had been made honorary members.

As to the future, Sir Edward said that with an effort 800 beds could be made up every night, but the need for more accommodation was growing every day. A suitable site on the north of the club had been bought of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for £9,500, and he hoped that some person or persons would come forward with the £50,000 required and enable the council to repay the mortgage and build and equip the extension, so that after the war not only might no soldier or sailor be unable to find accommodation in his club, but also the nation might see in the extension a national memorial worthy of those gallant defenders of our Empire who had suffered and died for their King and country in this the greatest war in history.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokjeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing.

13.

THE NELSON TOUCH.

HISTORIC RELICS FOR SALE.

"I have just received the Admiral's reply to my request to be sent home; it is granted; the Report of the Surgeons was sufficient. . . . I shall recover, and my dream of glory be fulfilled. Nelson will yet be an Admiral."

The reading of this extract from a letter written by Nelson to Hercules Ross in 1780 seemed to strike the national note at the Red Cross Sale at Christie's on April 26, says the "Daily News." All the Nelson and Wellington autograph letters had a special interest for a little group of naval officers who stood outside the fringe of the fashionable bidders.

One of the most interesting Nelson relics is his log-book, a roughly scribbled diary between black covers, of his voyages in the Mediterranean when he was in command of the fleet in 1803 to 1804. It is in his own handwriting, and formerly belonged to Lady Bolton, his niece, and it passed, in 1864 to Mrs. Girdlestone, the mother of Miss Girdlestone, the donor. It fetched £78.

The autograph dealers set their heart principally on literary relics such as Dickens and Jane Austen originals, which fetched high prices. The highest price during the afternoon was £450 for five pages of the original autograph manuscript of "Pickwick Papers" consisting of part of the story of the luncheon party on Captain Boldwig's property and Sam Weller's account of the pieman and the cats. Mr. Anderson, the auctioneer, threw out the suggestion that this was a splendid chance for some public-spirited person to purchase the manuscript and present it to the nation.

The first bid of £100 came from Mr. F. Sabin, who stood in a group of literary celebrities including Mr. H. F. Dickens, K.C., son of the novelist, and Mr. Clement Shorter. At first the bidding was brisk, and Lady Wernher, who has been a constant bidder at the Red Cross sales, came on the scene, and the manuscript was knocked down to her for 450 guineas. An autograph draft of Kipling's "For all we have and are" went for £36, the manuscript of the first twelve pages of an unfinished novel by Jane Austen for £65, and the original manuscript of the full score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Utopia" for £50.

There was only one bid—£100—for George Meredith's "The Egoist," the dramatic version arranged in collaboration with Mr. Alfred Sutro. This play, which was neatly typewritten containing few corrections, has never been produced.

NOTICE TO MARINERS FOR KARACHI PORT

The following warning to mariners has been issued:—

All vessels approaching the Port of Karachi, either during the day or night, if not previously met by the Examination Vessel, should not approach the harbour under a distance of less than two miles, at which distance Masters of vessels are advised to turn their ships, head to seaward, and await the approach of the Examination Vessel.

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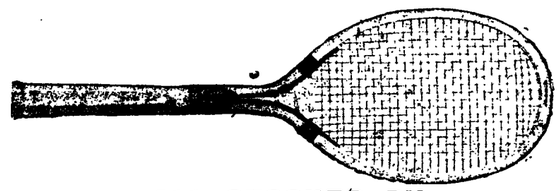

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BOMBAY.

CRITICS OF THE HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

AMERICAN NAVY IN REVOLT AGAINST ITS HEAD.

The American Navy is in almost open revolt against the administration of Josephus Daniels, a country newspaper editor, who became Secretary of the Navy two years ago says the New York Correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader". The demoralising effect of the enmities created since Mr. Daniels took office has suddenly been brought home to the American people by the resignation of Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, as Aid for Operations. Admiral Fiske is an inventor, a strategist, and an organiser. In time of war he probably would occupy a position in America similar to that of Lord Fisher in England.

A few weeks ago Admiral Fiske told Congress the Navy was not efficient, that if war broke out the Navy would be handled in a haphazard fashion, and that coast defences were inadequate. These views found general endorsement among naval officers, but they failed to meet the approval of Mr. Daniels. He thinks war so remote that on one occasion he is supposed to have observed: "If war comes. Admiral, I'll see that you get command at least of a tow boat."

PRESS CAMPAIGN.

Whether or not this remark was actually made, the Navy believes Mr. Daniels is capable of talking to the most distinguished flag officer of the active service in that manner. When Admiral Fiske resigned, the Navy and the Press sided with the Admiral.

Mr. Daniels, in fact, has few friends among the newspapers. Some of the hostility shown him is due to the unfortunate experience journalists had with him at the last democratic national convention at Baltimore. Mr. Daniels was in charge of the Press arrangements, and he favoured the country newspapers at the expense of the metropolitan dailies. Many seats in the Press box were occupied by obscure journalists performing no duty, while political correspondents from leading cities, with important work to do, were refused facilities. I happen to know that the New York correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" and "The Daily News" encountered no end of official obstacles before they were given seats for that historic convention.

THE NEW BROOM.

Soon after he became Secretary of the Navy Mr. Daniels boarded a warship, put an officer's cap on his head, and had himself photographed with his arms wrapped affectionately about the shoulders of two grinning Jack Tars. The navy was shocked at what it interpreted as an act encouraging insubordination. Mr. Daniels retaliated for the remarks passed on his conduct by announcing that caste existed in the navy to a shocking extent, and he intended to wipe it out. He asserted his belief that officers and men should mess together, but such a cry of horror arose at this that even Mr. Daniels has not had the temerity to issue the necessary order abolishing the dining line that separates the graduates of Annapolis from the enlisted force. Mr. Daniels obtained revenge in part, however, by his famous executive order prohibiting the use of intoxicants aboard warships except for medicinal purposes. This teetotal command brought on his head the bitter personal, hatred of the vast majority of the navy's officers, who took the Secretary's action as an unwarranted affront on their characters as gentlemen.

At a time when the New World is watching with anxious eyes the tragedy of the Old the newspapers are commenting violently on a condition which is not making for efficiency in the service, and many, irrespective of party affiliations, are demanding that President Wilson call for Mr. Daniels' resignation.

PIRATE PRISONERS.

NO HARDSHIPS FOR THE SUBMARINE CREWS

Statements as to the way in which we are treating prisoners taken from German sub-marines were made in the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question by Mr. MacCallum Scott.

Dr. Macnamara said:—Pending the fitting up of a fort which is intended to be their separate place of internment, the German submarine prisoners taken since February 18 are at Chatham and Devonport detention barracks. They are not kept in solitary confinement, but are allowed to exercise in company between breakfast and dinner, and between dinner and supper. Smoking is also allowed at certain hours. The officers are permitted to use the gymnasium, and a room has been provided for smoking purposes. The rations are the equivalent of Government rations supplied to all prisoners of war, and the captives are permitted, within limits, supplementaries to this dietary by purchases made with money sent by friends. The officers receive 2s. 6d. a day, and are permitted to write letters, and receive letters and parcels within the usual limits. Facilities for obtaining German or English books are afforded them. They are not forced to undertake labour, but it is open to them to do so if they wish. The men are allowed to wait on the officers and clean their rooms.

In answer to further inquiries, Dr. Macnamara stated that the only difference in our treatment to that accorded ordinary prisoners of war was that the submarine captives were kept separate.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B. 10

CHISWICK "TREASURES."

MUFFIN-MAKER SENTENCED AT OLD BAILEY.

The amazing discovery of stolen articles, valued at thousands of pounds, in a Chiswick mansion was described at the Old Bailey on April 27, when James Thomas Moss, sixty, pleaded guilty before Mr. Justice Lawrence to receiving stolen property of the value of £200.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, who prosecuted, said that there were several indictments against the prisoner, in which he was charged with receiving stolen property in seven distinct robberies, which took place between August and January in all parts of London, when property of the value of £1,000 was stolen. Information was given to the police by two convicts named Henry Williams and Harry Howard, who committed the seven burglaries. Williams, who was known as "The Dodger," was introduced to prisoner in 1903, and immediately sold him some stolen silver. He was then in occupation of a stable in Fisher-lane, Chiswick, and from that time there were a number of similar transactions between the two men. Moss not only paid by cash, but by cheque, having a banking account at the Chiswick branch of the London County and Westminster Bank. Moss weighed the silver articles he received, and paid Williams by cheque in the name of T. Clarke. Howard had known the prisoner for eight years.

When the stolen property was too large for the burglars to take away themselves, said counsel, Moss would lend them a van and a man to remove the goods. Williams would jump over the gate of prisoner's house and knock at the window with a pole, and Moss would then come down and have the "stuff" put into the stables. Apparently at the beginning of January of this year Moss became a little frightened about the number of cheques he was drawing in favour of "T. Clarke," and prepared a receipt showing that Clarke was selling him 25,000 bricks.

"LITTLE SUTTON COURT."

Mr. Whiteley next described the "treasure house," which was known as "Little Sutton Court." It stood in two acres of ground, surrounded by high walls, and had twenty rooms, with stables, outhouses, and bakery. It was built as a private mansion thirty years ago for £30,000. It was bought by Moss three years ago for £3,000. Ostensibly he carried on the business there of a furniture dealer and remover. He really carried on a large business as a muffin-maker at the premises, and apparently he supplied the whole of the West of London with muffins. A more unlikely place as the premises of a receiver of stolen property it would be difficult to imagine.

Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., for the defence, said prisoner would have done better to stick to his muffins. (Laughter.) Prisoner was sixty years old, very deaf, and did not appreciate his position.

It was stated that prisoner had sold one acre of the land adjoining his house for £100, and on a portion of the remaining ground he built six houses.

The judge sentenced the prisoner to three years' penal servitude, and ordered him to pay the costs of the prosecution; his lordship said he thought that to a man of the prisoner's greed the paying of the costs would be an even greater punishment than penal servitude.

The Prisoner: I have not got the money.

ON THE TOP OF GOLDEN HOURS.

"The thoughts that recur through the centuries are not only thoughts of might or thoughts of defiance, they are also thoughts of a permanent peace of the world," says a correspondent of "The Times" writing on "The Palimpsest of War." "And this, too, has its sadness—a sadness perhaps the most poignant of all.

"Our generation is not the first to dream of ending war by war, or to send its thoughts flying ahead into the future to build visionary mansions for a united humanity. Brave and hoping hearts have lived before us; and, O, the hope in which they dressed themselves is the hope we cherish to-day. No thought has more power to rend; no view of the recurrent ebb and tide of human hopes and fears is more desolating.

"Our forefathers had high and generous aspirations 100 years ago, when a quarter of a century's fighting had sobbed itself to sleep, and a Holy Alliance seemed to promise halcyon days to Europe. Their aspirations were not fulfilled. Within a few tens of years the winds of war were awake again, and rushed from their caverns, in sweeping gusts and heavy gales, to traverse a continent from end to end. Their fretting clamour arose, as it arises now, to the starry silence of the skies; and the white radiance of eternity was stained, as it is stained to-day, by the drifting smoke of the guns.

"We have possessed our souls in quietness, and we have said in our hearts that there will be one day, and one only, for the flying of flags and the singing of praises unto our God; one day for which we live; one day on which we shall draw happy breath once more—the day of peace. We have seen our enemies dying fine deaths bravely for a cause which, to our thinking, is neither brave nor fine; and when they have died like that, for a cause like that, we have given them all that we can, and all that we may—the respect brave men deserve. We have hated a cause; we have not hated, and we pray that we may never hate, the combatants.

"It may be that we have thus come, in this our day, to stand on the top of golden hours. If we can but capture these hours, and make them ours for ever—if we can but make the present temper of the nation our eternal possession—it may be that there remains a rest, after all, if not for us, at any rate for our children."

FRIENDLY BAVARIAN.

WARNINGS TO ENGLISHMEN.

That the German troops are beginning to realise that the war is not going well for Germany is the statement of an Englishman who has just arrived in London from Brussels, says the "Daily Mail." This gentleman, whose name it is not advisable for obvious reasons to publish, has been living in hiding in Brussels ever since the arrest of all Englishmen there was ordered by the German military authorities in October. He was able to disguise himself effectively by growing a beard, and thanks to certain papers of identity which he was able to procure could pass freely in Brussels.

"I had some narrow escapes, however," he said. "For a time I wore side whiskers, and when having these removed in a barber's shop one day I noticed an obvious German, who was waiting his turn, eyeing me suspiciously. I knew at once that he was a German spy; Brussels is full of them. He craned his neck desperately to listen to what I was saying. When I got up to leave he followed me, so I stopped at the counter and entered into an animated conversation with the proprietress. There was nothing for the German to do but to take his turn.

"As soon as he was seated in the chair and the barber had begun to lather his face I seized my opportunity and darted out.

"Brussels is perfectly quiet at present, and one hears very few echoes of the war. Troops, however, come down from the front at regular intervals to rest, and I had some interesting conversations with officers—mostly Bavarians. Those with whom I spoke had no illusions as to Germany's failure to score a success on any front. They were, however, quite convinced that Germany would ultimately triumph, possibly even through some supernatural aid. "The Allies may be beating us by their strength,' they say, 'but they are the servants of the devil, and with the help of God we shall win.'

HORROR OF THE YSER.

"The German troops have a perfect horror of the Yser, and dread the very mention of the river, the name of which awakens in them memories of appalling losses. So loath are they to return to this part of the line that now the troops are never informed of their destination when they leave Brussels.

"Some of the Bavarian officers, untrue to their reputation, have shown their friendliness to England in more than one way. I heard of two Englishmen who, out walking early one morning in the Bois de la Cambre, were accosted by a Bavarian officer. On being taxed they admitted that they were Englishmen, whereupon the Bavarian officer said, 'You will get into trouble if you go rambling about Brussels at such an early hour. You take my advice and make yourselves scarce.'

"In the same way, after I had made my escape from Brussels and was living in hiding near Alost, it was a Bavarian officer who came to me to warn me that I was suspected of being an Englishman and that if I valued my liberty I had better go away.

"The Emperor's bodyguard from Potsdam, a splendid set of picked men in white uniforms, are now quartered in Brussels in the Ecole Militaire.

"On Easter Sunday there were four football matches in Brussels, in which such well-known teams as the Union St. Gilloise, the Daring, the Racing, and the Excelsior played. When it became known that the gate-money was to go to Belgian charities enormous crowds flocked to the grounds. It appears that the Germans had hoped to appropriate the gate-money, but it was safely removed from their clutches before the end of the games."

THE EXECUTION OF 22 MUTINEERS.

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Writing to his father in England, a member of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery, who took part in the suppression of the recent mutiny, relates his experiences at the execution of the mutineers. In a letter dated March 25 he says:

"I've just come in this evening after a unique experience, having been one of the firing party at the shooting of the mutineers sentenced to death. I should think this evening's execution has not had a parallel for many years in English history. Twenty-two of the mutineers were shot at once, the firing party numbering 110 volunteers. The prisoners were all ranged outside the prison walls, and we were about ten paces away. After the Colonel had read the sentence to the public we got the orders 'Load.' 'Aim,' 'Fire,' and 110 shots went off as one. They went down like ninepins.

"All the troops in garrison were paraded on three sides of a square, and outside thousands of natives came to see. I hadn't the least idea that we were to do the job until we paraded this evening and were told, but I didn't feel a bit squeamish over it, as the Colonel said we were avenging six of our men whom these fellows killed.

"There was another execution last Monday at noon, for which we all had to parade again. Five men were shot then, the firing party being R.G.A. men. Another batch of about 20 men this evening were sentenced to transportation, some for life and others for 20 and 15 years.

"The trouble here is all over now, but we still have our full fighting kit, with rifle and ammunition, ready to turn out at a moment's notice if necessary. Ten of the mutineers were caught during the week, which leaves very few unaccounted for—possibly a dozen all told, but they will probably never be caught."

In another letter the same writer says: "There's not much doubt but that German money was at the bottom of the mutiny."

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

SHOULD WOMEN ASK FOR PEACE.

MME. ADAM'S ELOQUENT ANSWER.

The "Gaulois" of Paris publishes the text of Mme. Juliette Adam's reply to the invitation sent her by Eleanor Fell to attend the International Women's Congress at The Hague. It is as follows:—

"Madame,—Are you truly an Englishwoman? Although I am but little of a suffragette, I must confess to you that I better understand those English women who would like to fight. England and France to-day have proof of what arbitration and mediation would have done for us. To ask French-women at this moment to talk of arbitration and mediation, to discuss an armistice, is to ask of them an abdication of their national rights.

"All that they could do, all that they ought to do, at the moment of Germany's unspeakable act (I do not speak of myself alone, who for 44 years have foreseen the ferocity of the German attack at the moment of our most complete and humanitarian peace), all that French women could desire is to watch over and applaud their children, their husbands, their brothers, even their fathers, with the conviction that a defensive war is such a sacred thing that everything should be given up, everything forgotten, everything sacrificed, that death itself should be faced heroically to defend and to save what is most holy in the world, one's country. With our habitual generosity we have conquered our hatred and have treated the conqueror well and forgotten. He has taken shameful advantage of this to prepare to crush us.

"To-day every German act, outside acts of war, is monstrous. They lie, they loot, then burn, they kill women and children, they take hostages, they assassinate wounded, stretcher bearers and doctors, they set fire to ambulances they violate women, young girls and nuns! And how many Belgian victims have you in England? They destroy, for the sake of destroying, objects which more barbarous centuries have respected.

"Around me, Madame, I see nothing among my friends and relations but heroic deaths. It would be treachery to those I have lost to seek anything but what is and ought to be, if the God of right and justice, the enemy of the demon, of brute force and of mad pride is the true God."

Although Mme. Adam belongs to a past generation, rather than to the present—she is 79, and it is some years since she was an active literary force—her name is one of the most distinguished among those of the writers of her day and her place in history is secure. A pioneer among those who would secure for woman her proper recognition in intellectual life, Mme. Adam is still head and shoulders above most of those who have followed her lead. She has written many books, chiefly essays, reviews and memoirs, and has dealt largely with social and political questions. She founded and edited the "Nouvelle Revue," one of the most famous of French reviews. During the Empire Mme. Adam's salon in Paris was the social centre of French atristic and literary life. Her husband was Senator Edmond Adam.

POET AND THE WAR.

D'ANNUNZIO'S DESIRE TO SERVE IN THE NAVY.

Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, after a long enforced exile in France, returned to Italy early this month for the purpose of delivering an inaugural oration at the Royal unveiling of the grand monument to the memory of the Garibaldian Legion on the shoals at Quarto, near Genoa.

Formerly a lieutenant of cavalry, this illustrious poet has asked the Duke of Abruzzi for permission to be enrolled in the service of the Italian fleet in the event of war.

"Who," he asks, "has better right than I, who, in my naval odes, have sung the sea-going qualities of our race. At the battle of Lissa a writer aboard an Austrian vessel afterwards hymned the story of our defeat. To-day from one of our superb Dreadnoughts I desire to magnify Italy's revenge. What more glorious death for me than to founder in the Adriatic. Thus ought a poet to die. I shiver at the thought of old age."

An imposing pilgrimage to the Genoese town has been arranged, and Italy's present-day Dante will be conducted from a frontier station to the city of Christopher Columbus.

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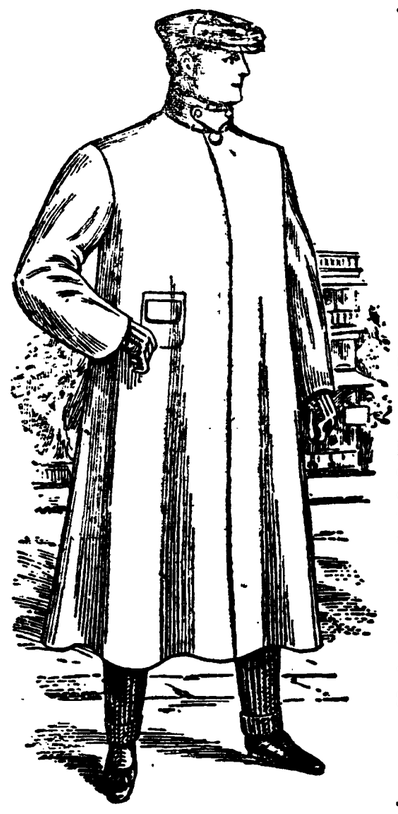

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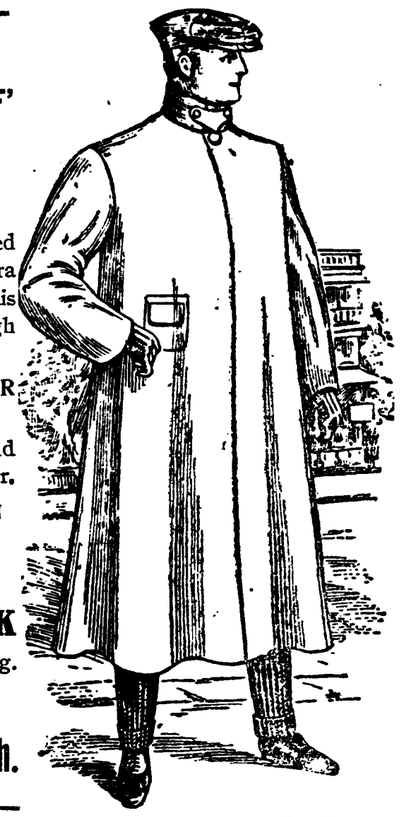

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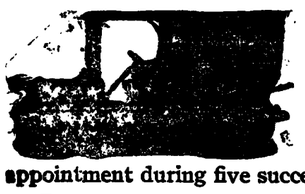

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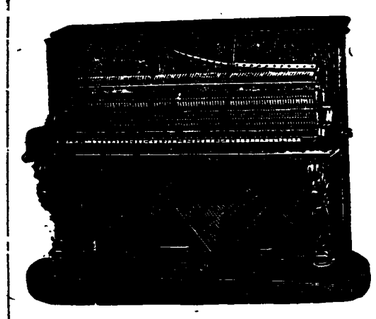

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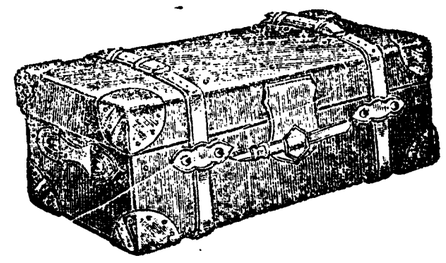

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